

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 8 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 63, 2 p.m. 65
Humidity " 85, " 73

December 8, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 60 p.m. 79
Humidity " 81 " 85

2802 號一廿月十年寅甲

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1914.

二一八二第

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.06

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH ARTILLERY'S GOOD WORK.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN AND THE ALLIES.

Stronger Bonds of Amity in the Orient.

BRITISH COMMERCE.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Emperor of Japan on Relationship of the Allies.

Dec. 7, 6.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo reports that the opening of the Diet was most brilliant. The Emperor in his address said he was happy to announce the growing cordiality of the Alliance with Great Britain. The ententes with France and Russia had been cemented by the present critical stage. Stronger bonds of amity and peace in the Orient were gradually being restored, but the great war was not yet ended and we had to rely on the loyalty and bravery of our subjects in our wish to attain the final object as quickly as possible.

British Commerce: Import and Export Returns.

Dec. 7, 5.30 p.m.
The decrease in imports represent £12,480,000 and in exports £20,154,569. The increase in imports, with regard to food, drink and tobacco, amount to five and a half millions sterling, while the decrease in raw cotton amount to nine millions sterling, and wool £774,000. The only increase in exports concerns grain and flour, representing £13,837. There was a decrease in cotton manufactures to the extent of £4,902,000 and wool £1,523,158.

Continued French Attack on Yser Trenches.

Dec. 7, 5 p.m.
A Paris communique says: "In the region of the Yser we continue to attack a few trenches which the enemy has retained on the left bank of the canal."

Superiority of French Offensive.

The communique continues: "There is nothing to report as to the regions Armentieres, Arras, Oise and Argonne, unless it be the superiority, generally speaking, of our offensive."

Artillery's Good Work.

The communique further adds: "Our heavy artillery gained a very marked advantage over the enemy's artillery in Champagne. There is nothing new in the Eastern theatre, where the position is maintained."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Russians Repulse German Attacks.

Dec. 7, 7 a.m.
An official statement, issued in Petrograd, says that there was no essential modification of the situation on Saturday. Fighting continues and German attacks have been repulsed.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

His Majesty in France.

Dec. 7, 6 a.m.
A Court Circular states that during his visit to France His Majesty the King was able to see practically all the troops, with the exception of those actually in the trenches. He visited the headquarters of all Army Corps, Divisional Commanders and many base field hospitals. The Maharajah Pertab Singh and the Maharajah of Bikanir attended His Majesty.

Russian Plans.

Dec. 7, 6 a.m.
The correspondent of the Morning Post at Petrograd telegraphs that the Russians have at present no desire to drive the Germans across the frontier, but wish to keep them in Poland and destroy them, if possible; or in any case compel them to bring increasing reinforcements and thus relieve the Allies in the western theatre. The Germans now in Poland are as strong as at the outset, although they have lost half their original numbers.

Servian Successes.

Dec. 7, 6 a.m.
An official communication from Nish says that the Servians have everywhere repulsed the Austrians and have taken 2,400 prisoners, including two generals and four complete batteries.

Superiority of French Artillery.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking)

On December 5th there was a lull in the cannonade, and the Germans ceased to direct their fire on the Yser. The progress of the Allies has enabled them to observe the severe losses inflicted on the German troops by the French heavy artillery near Poisselle. The French 220-millimetre guns destroyed a small German fort, where the remains of some machine guns and forty-two dead, including two officers, were found.

The Germans unsuccessfully attempted to re-take Wiedendrecht. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

The French heavy artillery was very active in the Champagne district, where it silenced German artillery in the region of Hermanceville. The sapping war is proceeding in Argonne. The French have continued to make progress in La Grurie Forest, where a battalion gained 150 metres and repulsed four strong German attacks.

The Germans sustained very heavy losses in the Fontaine-Madame and Four-de-Paris regions. The French troops made progress in the region of Veronne, silencing the enemy's artillery.

German Fort Destroyed.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Dec. 6.
In Belgium our heavy artillery smashed up a small fort held by the enemy. The Germans vainly tried to re-take Wiedendrecht. On the rest of the front the situation was calm. In Champagne our heavy artillery was very active, beating the enemy's batteries. In Argonne we continued to make progress slowly, repulsing all attacks. We also progressed in the south-east near Varennes, where the German artillery was silenced.

GERMAN LOSSES.

A Young Private's Vivid Letter.

Christiania, Oct. 15.

Following is a translation of a letter from a Norwegian in Berlin to the Norwegian newspaper Oesterdals Avis:—

"Berlin, Oct. 9.

"Herr Editor,—I had yesterday the opportunity of seeing a letter from a 21 years old 'Jäger' soldier who is serving in a company on the west front. This same young soldier had about fourteen days ago exhibited the greatest bravery in carrying out voluntarily a night reconnaissance of the French frontiers, and has been given the Iron Cross. With his mother's kind permission I have translated the letter. As it will certainly not be passed by the German censor, I am sending it with a Swede who is returning to-morrow to Sweden.—Yours, &c.,

Then follows a translation of the German soldier's letter referred to:—

"Written on the battlefield of Nontron, September 22, 1914.

"My dear mother,—I received yesterday your first letter—the first news from you. I have been heartily pleased thereof. Before that I had received two letters from my dear mother. They were dated August 19. Yours was dated August 24.

That is to say, nearly a month on the way. We are at present in the tenth day of battle with the Frenchmen, and have suffered

frightful losses. Of my earlier 4th company there were yesterday still 39 men remaining, and yet we were 250 men when we moved out. The dear God has always conducted me in the most wonderful manner unscathed through a rain of shell and bullets. To the right and left I saw my dear comrades fall, and I, as by a miracle, escaped. We will thank our dear God and beg Him also in the future graciously to aid us.

"Our Army Corps, owing to enormous losses and sickness—the result of the eternal rainy weather—is to be withdrawn from the fighting line. This will be splendid, because we shall then, possibly for some time, not have to fight. It is also inhuman what we have had to do and suffer. Last Sunday we made a storming attack on the French position. It was simply a blood bath. French as well as German corpses lay in heaps upon one another. Should I ever return, I shall always remember for the rest of my life, and with tears, these days. Fancy! Of our battalion there are only four officers left, and of 1,200 men only about 370 remaining. And yet we are only a reserve battalion, consisting entirely of married reservists and Landwehr, which should, rather have been taken care of. How, then, must the active troops of the line have fared!

"What want and nameless misery must occur in such a war. Would to God it

were soon at an end.

"Live well, dear mother. On the way. We are at present in the tenth day of battle with the Frenchmen, and have suffered

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MILITARY MATTERS.

German Discipline.

We are continually being told by extremists what we are quite ready to admit, that there is much to be learned and much to admire in the military system of Germany. I know some thing of their army, and the more I know of it the more convinced am I of one thing—the utter unsuitability, at all events, of their system of discipline to the temperament of the Britisher. Above all things, Germany is a military power; since there have been Kings of Prussia, the efficiency of the Army has been their first care. Since 1870 Germany has accepted the Prussian system, and the full strength of German manhood is now ready to defend the Empire. It is a great result, and from a military point of view an enviable one. Her military spirit may be exaggerated, but it is a national and a patriotic one. The patriotic instinct which, even in our ultra-civilian country, is sometimes fanned to enthusiasm by the sight of a flag or the sound of a band, is fostered in the German by his army service.

The most prominent disadvantages of the German system of compulsory service, which are so obvious to every British officer, lie in the severity of the training of the recruit and the harsh and tyrannical treatment to which German soldiers are continually subjected by their officers and non-commissioned officers. If the treatment of the soldiers in the British Army attained anything like the proportion of the evil in the German army it would be a impossibility to maintain an army at all on the voluntary principle. The German and our own systems of discipline are absolutely and entirely different; in her opinion the thorough discipline of large masses is more important in war than the fighting qualities of individuals, and her more recent successful experiences of war have certainly given some colour to the contention.

German and British Methods.

In a voluntary army discipline, administered with due regard to justice and formality, must be sufficiently strict to preserve good order and authority, but anything approaching tyranny or ill-treatment is impossible. The voluntary recruit is a free agent, he will accept and will submit to discipline according to law and the custom of the service, but he would never tolerate the slavish system which maintains in Germany. There are crises in the experiences of every army when the powers of discipline become exhausted, and the teachings of military sciences are forgotten; then the native instinct of the man becomes the decisive factor, and the favour of Victory is given to those who refuse to recognise her rival—Defeat. It is in such emergencies that the British soldier stands unrivalled. No soldier in any army has a greater reputation for "constancy in battle" than the British.

It is more than doubtful if the German system of discipline would be proof against defeat. The most unflinching submission of the German soldier to the most capricious tyranny, however beautiful as an example of meekness and resignation, does not inspire any confident admiration of his independence or pugnacity. Germany should not forget that discipline did not oust the first reverses of the old Prussian army. Her system of discipline may suffice while the German hosts are reaping easy laurels, yet she may find that something more is wanted when the stars in their courses fight against her, and disaster darkens into despair. Slaves

GERMAN FAIRY TALES.

Guns and Aircraft that "Will Surprise Britain."

There is apparently no end to the surprises which Germany has in store for her foes.

One report says the next "great surprise" is to take the form of marvellous new naval guns with a range three miles farther than the best British naval guns.

These triumphs of Krupp's have been mounted on the Kaiser's Dreadnoughts, and are calculated to cause greater destruction than the 17in. siege howitzers have already effected against forts.

Again inspired Dutch newspapers affirm that at Aix-la-Chapelle there are three 52cm. howitzers waiting to be transported to the front. A news agency describes these guns as 20in. howitzers.

Lastly, there are the super-Zeppelins, which are being feverishly rushed to completion, which must shortly number a hundred, and which are to seal the doom of Britain. It is declared that one of these monsters, fitted with armoured shell compartment, anti-aeroplane guns of enormous size and potency, and many new death-dealing devices, scoring the usual precautionary trial spins, left her shed immediately the last rivet was fixed, and flew away at terrific speed for an unknown destination.

Guarding Suez Canal.

A telegram from a German source in Constantinople states that 14,000 British troops now hold both sides of the Suez Canal. The British loan of £5,000,000 for the benefit of agriculture in Egypt, it is reported, occupying the attention of the Porte, which contends that the authority of Turkey is required before any loan can be made to Egypt.

do not make good soldiers, and the practice of a servile submission to personal ill-treatment cannot but cause some deterioration in fighting qualities.

Cigarette Smoking.

We should be sorry to deprive our men at the front of any comfort or pleasure that can be reasonably given them; but having been connected with a regiment which prided itself on the physical condition of the rank and file, we should like to warn the public against too freely indulging the young soldiers' craving for cigarettes. Send them pipes by all means. They are far less injurious, and an infinitely greater comfort when once accustomed to. Strong was the feeling on the subject in the Irish and Northern commands that Lord Grenfell and General Oliphant put severe limitations on cigarette smoking, absolutely forbidding it on fatigues or whenever under arms, including field operations, and manoeuvres. No similar restriction was placed on pipe-smoking.

The O. O. of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders forbade cigarette smoking by either officers or men when on duty of any kind, and we should like to see his example more generally followed. The young soldier is an inveterate cheap cigarette smoker, and suffers accordingly. It is injurious to the health, diminishes the efficiency of his marching powers; the heart's action becomes disordered, and the rate of the pulse is raised to an extent above the normal. Moreover, in some cases it produces trembling of the hands and fingers. The public can help by giving the man pipes instead of cigarettes. They will soon learn to prefer them.—Globe.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

There is nothing new in the eastern theatre, where the position is maintained.

In Champagne our artillery gained a very marked advantage over that of the enemy.

The King has seen all the troops in the battlefield with the exception of those in the trenches.

An interesting statement of the commerce of Great Britain is announced, decreases being pretty general.

The enemy retained the left bank of the Yser canal. The superiority of our offensive is the only noticeable feature.

From Petrograd it is reported that there had been no essential modification in the situation up till Saturday. German attacks were repulsed.

The London Morning Post correspondent in Russia says that the Russians are not anxious to force the Germans over the frontier at this juncture.

The Austrians suffered a defeat all round it the hands of the Servians, 2,400 prisoners, including two generals and four complete batteries, being captured.

The Emperor of Japan in his address to the Diet referred to the growing cordiality of the Alliance with Britain and the cementing of the ententes with France and Russia.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

A Garden Fete will take place at the University on January 30.

There was some good sparring at the Victoria Recreation Club last night.

An inter-club soccer match is announced to take place at Happy Valley to-morrow evening.

A Chinese has been sent to the hospital suffering from wounds caused in an alleged assault.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2; commercial news on page 9 and local news on page 6.

The burial took place last evening at Happy Valley of the late Mrs. Moore, the wife of Dr. W.B.A. Moore.

The Hongkong Football Association and the Hongkong League held a meeting last night, when prosaic matters were dealt with.

The question of the guaranteeing of a shipment of green ginger came before the Finesse Judge this morning, on a European firm's contract.

The question of the ownership of the two diamond rings, which were pledged and lost at a Macao lantern house, was finally decided this morning at the Supreme Court.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Sale of Work and Concert.

Union Church. Sale of Work—3 p.m., Concert 9 p.m.

Monday, December 14.

Organ recital at St. John's Cathedral—5.30 p.m.

Thursday, December 19.

Y.W.C.A. Sale of work at St. Paul's College.

January 30.

Garden Fete, U.K. University.

3-7 p.m.

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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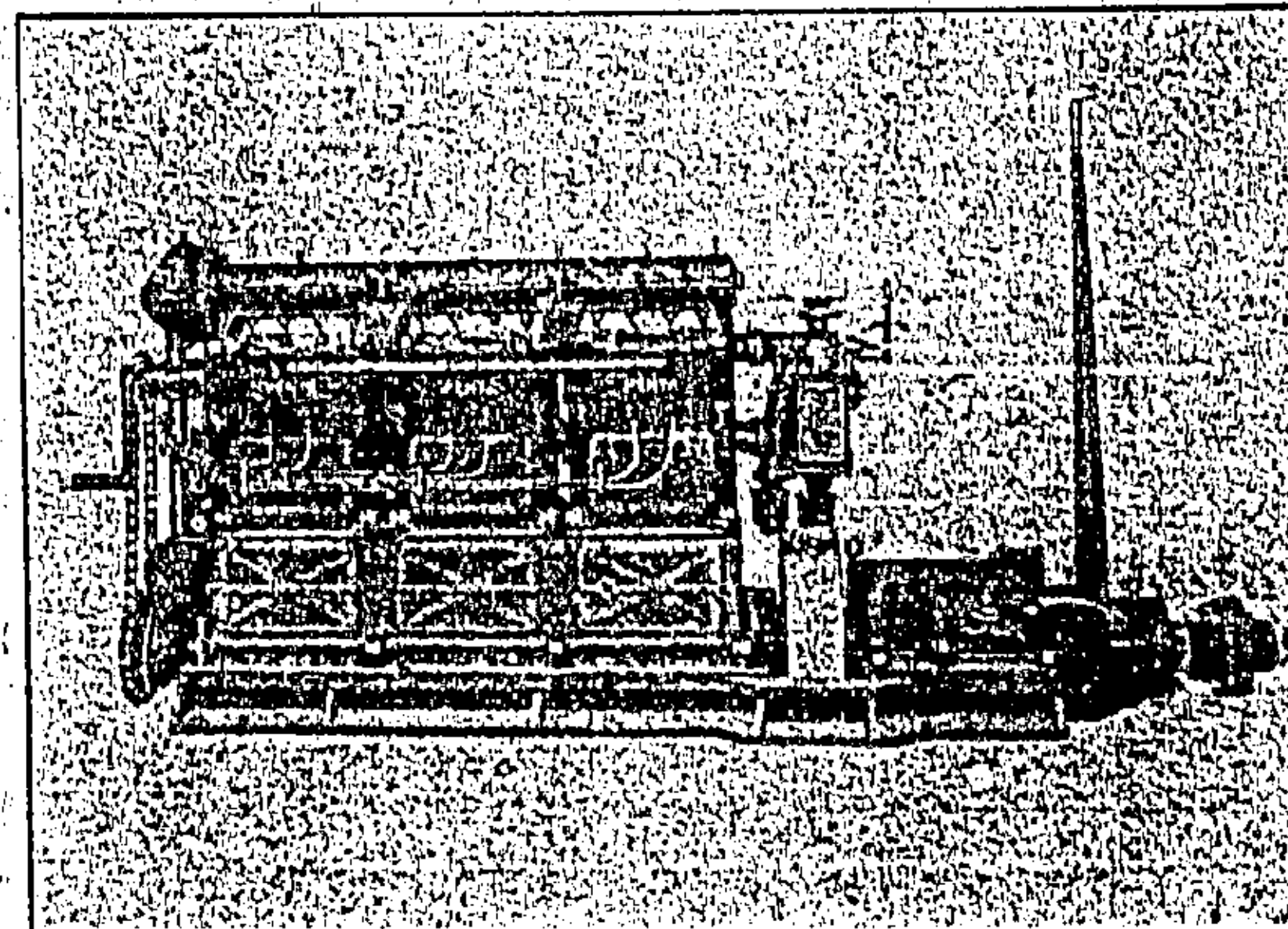
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Battle of Poland.
The immense numbers of prisoners captured have led to scepticism but what are 20,000 prisoners from amongst so many lost? A very small percentage indeed. The Muscovite compares and remain unmoved. Figures mean nothing. In each of the nations at war, men will die until enough have died to end the war but Russia will pay the toll demanded more easily than Germany. Millions may die that Russia may live. The Muscovite may be borne down by the crushing burden of a toll he had no part in assuming, a toll it may be a bitter struggle to pay, but he is relieved of payment of the greatest toll the war demands—not the toll of blood and treasure, but the toll that will be taken from civilization, the warp and woof of a social fabric that has taken centuries to create in England, in France and, perhaps to the greatest extent, in Germany.

Daily Press.

Reason for Confidence.

We are told in a telegram from Petrograd to-day that the Russian plan is to destroy the German army in Poland, if possible, and if not to operate so as to compel Germany to throw into Poland increasing reinforcements and so relieve the allies in the western theatre. At any rate if there has been a retreat from Lodz it appears to have been a successful one, and while the fighting in the Eastern theatre is demanding greater efforts on the part of Germany the time is ripening for a general forward move by the Allies on the western front. Germany has learnt by bitter experience that the incessant and restless energy of her troops which achieved so much against the French in the War of 1870-71 has resulted but in terrible losses to themselves in the present war. When the German Army finds itself after four months of hard fighting, unable to advance in France, but is being steadily pressed back, little by little, it is not surprising to learn that the captured German officers are less optimistic than they were, and freely confess that German strategy has failed. The Allies have never since the war began had more reason than they have to-day to be confident of final victory.

China Mail.

Guns for Attacking Airships.

As it is scarcely probable that in the immediate future the aerial fighting-machine can be furnished with complete bullet-proof protection, at least such as can be considered effective at short range, we may take it that it is quite unimportant whether the bullets used in its destruction be of the usual British 215 grains or the 162 grains of the Mannlicher. At present there are very few cases in which the automatic or semi-automatic 1-pounder can compete with the machine rifle-calibre gun as an aeroplane arm. If such a thing existed as an impact-fuse of such sensitiveness that it would explode with certainty on encountering a balloon-cloth, the 1-pounder would be an excellent weapon for the destruction of the airship or dirigible; every particle of a shell exploding within the envelope is effective, and the fragment of a shell leaves wounds in the envelope and gives rise to loss of gas of a more serious character than is due to the rifle or machine-gun bullet.

Villa and Carranza.

Reuter's correspondent at Mexico City telegraphs that General Carranza has tendered his resignation of the Presidency on the condition that General Villa retires into private life. A further message from El Paso states that according to a telegram signed "Luis A. Bonavides, First Secretary to General Villa," an attempt has been made to assassinate the General by a professed adherent of the Mexican Government. The telegram adds: "The would-be assassin has been executed after confessing in the presence of Mr. Carothers, the U. S. Consular Agent."

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Pints \$1.05 per doz. Splits 65 cts. per doz.

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Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known Continental
spring, at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially
Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.
Prices:—\$0.85 per doz. Pints. \$0.50 per doz. Splits.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The
real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial
fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to
be genuine.
Price:—\$0.90 per doz.

DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature
which has helped to give this the popularity it so well deserves.
Prices:—\$1.05 per doz. Pints. \$0.65 per doz. Splits.Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which
requires them to forward their names and addresses with
communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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full month.The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to
messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at
their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by
post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00
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period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1914.

A GERMAN REVOLUTION?

Home papers are asking, as well they may, whether or not the
end of the war will see a revolution in Germany. Manifestly the
odds are heavily in favour of a general uprising in that unhappy
country; for, as has been made clear by the various wires and
correspondence from England and the Continent, the war party,
however powerful where funds and political influence are concerned,
is small numerically when compared with the bulk of the German
people. And that bulk did not want war. Why should it,
when it had everything to lose and nothing to gain thereby?
"Nation of shopkeepers" applies infinitely more fittingly to the
Germans in general than to the British—as they themselves must
be realising, to their cost, just now. Then what sort of feelings
is such a nation likely to cherish towards the selfish and arrogant
minority that has dealt, not a temporary but well nigh a final, blow
to its commerce? Our readers hardly need reminding that not
merely the very poor, but all classes in Germany, have been hit
mercilessly by the war. Under a rational monarchy their
welfare would have been esteemed a wealthy country, for its
trade was penetrating to all parts of the world;
but when a huge percentage of its exchequer has had to help, year
by year, to fill a war chest that was ultimately to be
devoted to the present suicidal snarl at world-supremacy, how far
will the remainder go when, trade and further hopes of income
being extinguished, it has to supply the needs of between sixty
and seventy million people?

Long before war broke out, the Socialist party was reaching
dimensions that were decidedly unpromising from the point of view
of an autocratic emperor—its strength being materially increased by
the arbitrary methods which the police employed when dealing with
it. Great Britain has proved that even the most rabid democrats
become harmless to the Constitution when reasonably dealt with;
i.e. left alone and allowed to talk as much as seemeth them good.
But that is not Germany's way. She prefers harsh methods—the
fruit whereof she is bound inevitably to reap in times not far distant.
The German Socialists will want to know—indeed are wanting
to know now—what right their rulers had to involve the country in
a war that (neglecting the frightful amount of bloodshed caused)
must necessarily make food prices almost prohibitive, and bring
starvation to thousands of innocent people.

As though matters were not looking black enough
for the luckless land tyrannised over by it, the war party
has made bad worse by what has now come to be
known throughout the world as The Lies Campaign. And this, when
all secrets come to be laid bare in Germany, will be harder for
a proud nation to forget than all the domineering, over-taxing and
financial ruin put together. It will be an angry people that the Kaiser
and his familiars will have to meet when Germany comes to know
what every other country knows already; that the army and the
population have been cruelly and wickedly befooled with trumped-up
humbug as to victories that were never won and battles that were
never even fought. The British, as a whole, are the most law-abiding
folk under the sun; yet would they readily pardon a government
that lied to them from start to finish? But that question hardly
stands in need of an answer. How then, will a far less disciplined
and far less contented race regard those who have so wantonly made
it "lose face" before the whole world? It is no such great matter
to forgive our enemies; but it is not in human nature to forgive the
men who make laughing-stocks of us. How are the Germans likely
to avenge themselves, other than by the expulsion of those whose
morbid vanity has thrust ruin, dishonour and ridicule on them? Be
the war short or be it long, it is coming to an end, some day, and
Germany is not going to win. Then will come the reckoning, and
—unless public opinion is amazingly out in its calculations—a
disastrous one for the House of Hohenzollern.

Privileges.

Some quaint, and perhaps al-
most forgotten, special privileges
are coming to light at home
since the war broke out. Among
others may be mentioned that
which gives the Bank of England
a right to sell intoxicating liquors
without a licence. This right, it
would seem, goes back as far as
the original Charter of Incorporation,
which is dated July 27, 1694,
and it even allows the Directors,
should they see fit, to open a re-
gulation public house on their pre-
mises. Another and better-known
privilege which has been given a
recent airing is that claimed by the
Royal Marine Light Infantry and
the 7th Royal Fusiliers, of march-
ing through the City with fixed
bayonets and colours flying. In
the case of the Marines—and we
believe also in that of the Fusiliers—
this claim is based on the fact
that the regiment was
originally drawn from the train-
bands (of one of which the late
John Gipsy of pious memory was
a captain) of the City of London.
Crime and Punishment in China.

The Peking authorities have
issued a proclamation which
warns all and sundry of the fate
laid up for them in the event of
certain crimes being committed.
The death penalty is to be meted
out to those found guilty of the
following offences: gang robbery,
highway robbery, conspiracy
on the high seas, murder
(or permanent disabling, or the
wounding of "two or more per-
sons"), robbery plus murder,
membership of secret societies,
rape when committed on the scene
of robberies, incendiarism, and
the carrying of explosives. There
is a touch of grisly humour about
the proclamation, for it points
out that the State, in its mercy,
does not wish to take life
without giving fair warning;
and, further, that it realises that
some of the afore-mentioned
crimes have been perpetrated not
by hardened criminals, but by
men (or whom the "proclaimers"
frankly state that they are sorry)
who have been driven to evil
courses through poverty and
hunger.

Punishment or Deterrent.
All this falls with a queer
sound on British ears; yet
Telegraph readers—or most of
them—know enough about the
Chinese to be aware that ways and
means which would apply to al-
most any other race on earth are
as likely as not to be powerless
when applied to this remarkable
ace. In Europe it has long been
generally accepted idea that,
although it is impossible to
abolish the death penalty entirely,
it must be rigidly confined—at
least in times of peace—to those
guilty of wilful murder. This
point is so patent that it does not
call for argument. In China, how-
ever, the day has yet to come when
either judge or criminal can en-
ter into nice distinctions between
the varieties and grades
of evil doing. Death has, for
centuries, been the recognised
punishment in China for the
majority of misdeeds, and, at any
rate for some time to come, will
be the only one which the Chinese
will understand—save, perhaps,
forms of imprisonment that are
worse than death. The time has
not yet arrived for distinguishing
between punishment and deter-
rents in China. At present we
must be content that at least one
point has been gained; viz: that
a meretricious death has been sub-
stituted for killing by torture.

SMART SENTENCE.

Yesterday afternoon, at the
Police Court, Chan Kam was
charged with the theft of \$20
and a ten cent piece from Shear
Singh, at Queen's Road Central,
on December 7. He was also
charged with returning from
banishment.

The prosecutor, who was due
to leave for India to-day, bought
twenty sovereigns, and, for safe-
custody, tied them in his handker-
chief and placed them in his
trousers pocket. Unfortunately he
left one corner of the
handkerchief exposed to view and
as he leaned over the counter of
a shop waiting for a friend who
was to accompany him to India,
the prisoner succeeded in remov-
ing the handkerchief, and its
contents. The prisoner was ar-
rested and the property recovered.
Mr. Wood sent the man to
prison for six months on each
charge, four hours' stocks, and
twenty-four strokes with the birch.

DAY BY DAY.

"ARE YOU HAPPY NOW? ARE
YOU LIKELY TO REMAIN SO TILL
THIS EVENING OR NEXT MONTH?
OR NEXT YEAR? THEN WHY DE-
STROY PRESENT HAPPINESS BY A
DISTANT MISERY WHICH MAY
NEVER COME AT ALL, OR YOU
MAY NEVER LIVE TO SEE?"
Smith.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 61;
fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 51;
fog.

The Mails.

American Mail.—Due to arrive
to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-
day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day
at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at
2 p.m.
Canadian Mail.—Closes to-mor-
row at 1 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph pub-
lished 36 columns of solid
reading matter. To-day there
will be 36 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on
demand to-day is 9.11-103.

Sent to Hospital.

A Chinese has been sent to the
hospital suffering from wounds
alleged to have been inflicted by
another Chinese who has been
arrested and remanded.

Bijou Theatre.

Our readers are reminded that
the fifth series of Messrs. Pathe's
War Gazette will be shown to-
morrow night—December 9. Mr.
Bert Platt and Miss Flo Brooks
continue their engagement for
three more nights.

Confiscated Candles.

Six weeks' imprisonment and
four hours' stocks was the punish-
ment which Mr. Hazeland award-
ed a Chinese, who was caught
leaving the Naval Yard with can-
dles concealed in baskets which
he had used in coaling.

Valuable Traveller's Guide.

We have received a copy of the
"World Traveller de Luxe,"
which is brim full of all that is
interesting to travellers and
information of the most useful
kind is embodied therein. It is
beautifully illustrated and should
be in the possession of every trav-
eller.

C.W.L. Bulletin.

We have just received a
copy of the "Bulletin of the
Catholic Women's League," pub-
lished by Messrs. Noronha and
Company. It is a very interest-
ing little book and contains
much local information for
followers of Roman Catholicism.

Alleged Theft of Metal.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the
Police Court, this morning, re-
manded a Chinese charged with
the theft of a quantity of metal
from the Royal Naval Yard. The
metal was missed and the loss
was reported to the main gate at
the yard and it is alleged that the
defendant was found with the
metal concealed in a basket under
some firewood.

Communicable Diseases.

According to the return show-
ing the number of cases of
communicable diseases which
have been notified as occur-
ring in the Colony during
the week ending Dec. 5, there
were two cases of diphtheria, both
Chinese and both fatal. There
were seven cases of enteric fever,
three British, one Russian, one
Portuguese and the others Chin-
ese. Four of the cases were im-
ported; one case was fatal.

FUNERAL OF MRS. MOORE

The funeral of Mrs. W. B. A.
Moore, whose death was reported
yesterday, took place last evening
at the Protestant Cemetery, Hap-
py Valley, when the Rev. V.H.O.
Moyle conducted the service.
There was a large number of
friends of the deceased present.
The chief mourner was Dr. Moore
and among those present at the
grave were, the Attorney
General, the Hon. Mr. J. E. Kemp,
Dr. F. Clark, Mr. R. Baker, Mr.
F. Brown, Dr. E. Key, Mr. T. L.
Parkins, and Mr. J. F. Wright.
There was a large number of
floral tributes bearing eloquent
testimony to the regard in which
the deceased lady was held by
her many friends.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN
POLAND.

Yesterday we received an an-
nouncement from Berlin that the
Germans had occupied Lodz, but
in face of a statement from
Petrograd that there was no
essential modification in the
situation on Saturday, and on top
of this our experience of German
claims to victory in the past, we
are prepared to accept the Petro-
grad statement that there has
been no great change, and that
Lodz is not quite where Germany
would like to have it. The London
Morning Post correspondent lays
before us a very feasible line of
thought when he suggests that the
Russians have no immediate
desire to drive the Germans across
the frontier, preferring to keep
them in Poland and, by in-
flicting heavy losses on them,
cause them to draw reinforcements
from the eastern theatre. It has
been apparent all through—that
is since the turning point in
France—that the policy of the
Allies was one of combined
action on both sides. Spasmodic
rushes here and there, even
if smacking of rums and
victories, would not be victories
in the concrete and indisputable
sense in which our leaders would
have them. This uniformity of
action by the Allies must have a
telling effect on the plans and
schemes of the enemy. So fierce
are the efforts to break down his
tightly closed doors on both sides,
that any draw on the resisting
forces from either one or the other
leaves him faced with a calamity
which he dreads, and which he
is dreading more, and more
as time rolls on, since he
realises that when he has done
his best he can achieve
little more than the adjournment
of the day.

The Malady of Desolation.
From the Home papers we
gather the information that an-
other evil has sprung up in the
Kaiser's ranks, and that evil is
that of desolation, and since
threats of death and other means
have not prevented the malady
from spreading, the Kaiser is
faced with just another emer-
gency which espionage had not
prepared him for. On the
authority of the Manchester
Guardian, we have it that
German soldiers have been
discovered in motor-cars, dressed
in mufti, endeavouring to rid
themselves of the yoke that has
mauled them to crime and desola-
tion since the demonstration of
German "kultur" began. And
these deserters number not a few,
since special search parties have
been appointed in Belgium to
scout for them. One has also
to take into consideration the
number who feel alike unto these
deserters, but who are not in a
position to desert or have not the
courage to follow their conviction.
The outcome of that
thought must lead one to believe
that it will be a miserable
fighting spirit will put up when
called upon. Threats of death to
unwilling soldiers will not win
the war, and it is for the
"gigantic" mind of the Kaiser
to find some means of allaying
this mental revolution—a task,
we think, which calls for far
greater effort than the destruction
of honour, life and property.

"The Cats Among the Pigeons."
The French aviators have been
making another of their playful
excursions into Germany, up-
setting the Zeppelin pigeon lofts
and causing some mischief among
the sitters. It is a way the
Allies aviators have, this dis-
turbance of "peaceful" Zeppelins
or Taubes without any respect for
variety.

When German scaremongers
would have us look forward to an
invasion of England—that much
threatened little country—it is
good to read in the speech of the
Right Hon. Mr. Walter Runciman,
President of the Board of Agricul-
ture, that our Army is the one
army on the continent which is
monthly growing bigger, and to
read the expressions of his faith
that "early next year we shall
have a sufficient force there to
turn the tide and sweep out of
Belgium the enemy's forces that
have devastated it, and Germany,
before many weeks, might ex-
perience an invasion. The recent

success of the Servians, too, must
have its effect, as it is one more
stranger knocking at the crazy
Toucan's door. We must have
patience, and we shall find our
forbearance will be amply reward-
ed.

A GARDEN FETE.

At the Hongkong University.

We are pleased to announce
that a garden fete will be held
at the University on January
30th in aid of the Prince of Wales'
National Relief Fund. There will
be an exhibition of scientific
apparatus, a concert, side shows
etc., and the ladies who are con-
nected with the University have
kindly promised to provide tea.
An opportunity will thus be
afforded for all local residents to
visit the University, and see the
work being done. Admission
will be by ticket at a nominal
price of 50 cents and all who go
will be pleased to know that all
of the proceeds will go direct to
the Prince of Wales' Fund. His
Excellency the Governor and
Lady May have kindly consented
to be present, and the University
Students' Union—of which His
Excellency is president—has
offered to defray the expenses of
decorations etc.
It is to be hoped that this effort
by the University will be well
supported by the general public.

BOXING.

Sparring at the V.R.C. Last
Night.

At the Victoria Recreation
Club, last evening, there was
some very good sparring
witnessed. Marriott and Col-
quhoun were busy for six rounds,
and the former kept the heavy
man going at good pace.
Marriott proved that he had not
lost all his dash, despite fleeting
years, and that he is capable of
giving an entertaining show yet.
Richards, who looked all the
better for being on the heavy
side, then engaged Colquhoun for a
couple of rounds that were as
fast as any that could be seen in
the actual ring. There was no
kitten play, each man giving out
the best he had in stock and not
sparing either speed or force be-
hind his punches. Richards was
keen on seeing what he could do
in the right line and in taking a
feeler at this provision, did not
bring the left into operation as
successfully as he might have
done. A little more cultivating
of the left would produce a de-
cided improvement in this clever
lad, and the next time we see him
spar we hope the plan is reversed
and that it will be the develop-
ment of the left we shall see un-
dertaken. To-night there will be
some more sparring, as we an-
nounced in our edition of yester-
day.

THE BATTLE IN THE
PACIFIC.

News from the Glasgow.

The Petrograd Telegraphic
Agency publishes a message from
London, dated the 22nd ult.,
stating that news had been
received from a reliable
source that H.M.S. Glasgow,
which took part in the fight
off Valparaiso, was undergoing
repairs. It is added that, when
the engagement with the German
ships opened, Admiral Craddock
ordered the Glasgow and the
auxiliary cruiser Otranto to
withdraw, their armament be-
ing too light to be effective
against the superior forces
of the enemy. It appears, how-
ever, that because of this super-
ior force, the Glasgow remained in
the fighting zone and took part
in the engagement. She was
struck three or four times, holes
being made in her hull, but only
four lives were lost. When the
battle was at its height, damage
was done to the turrets of the
Good Hope, several guns being
thus partially or wholly put
out of action, and shortly afterwards
her powder magazine exploded.
The message concludes with the
statement that the Canopus put
on all speed for the scene of
action, but was unable to get
there in time.

success of the Servians, too, must
have its effect, as it is one more
stranger knocking at the crazy
Toucan's door. We must have
patience, and we shall find our
forbearance will be amply reward-
ed.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Hongkong F. C. Inter-Club
Match on Wednesday.

On Wednesday at 5 o'clock, an
inter-Club match will be played
on the ground of the Hongkong
F.C. at Happy Valley. Teams will
be chosen from the following
players:—W. O. Bond, W.
Brewer, N. V. Croucher, Fraser,
A. L. Gao, A. Hamilton, D. M.
Larkin, R. F. Long, J. McCubbin,
Mycock, O. Norris, W. V. Pennell,
W. B. Ridden, G. A. Robinson,
A. E. Schultze, J. Stalker, Stewart,
Tod, Whitmarsh, P. W. Wilkie,
and J. Young. Any of the above-
named who are unable to play
are requested to inform either the
Hon. Secretary or the Captain.
Any other members of the Club
desiring to play are enjoined to
so advise the Captain.

Hongkong Football Association.
Mr. R. Hancock presided at
the meetings of the Hongkong
Football Association and the
Hongkong League which were
held at the R. G. A. Headquarters,
last night. Those present were:
—Navy; Messrs. J. Moran and
Hamilton; Police; A. N. Reynolds;
Diocesan, W. Vivesh; Moslems,
R. Najan, Sim Lioing, Mr. Ander-
son; Lusitano, Messrs. Remedios
and A. Rooba; Queen's College,
J. Goldenberg; University, A. H.
Romjahn and Dixon; Victoria
Rovers, S. Payne and J. Stalker;
Roanrio, E. W. Erers and J.
McPherson and the Hon. Sec. Mr.
F. W. Eager.

On the motion of the Secretary,
it was agreed to place on the
minutes a letter sent to Mr. A. P.
Storrie expressing the best wishes
of the members. Mr. Storrie has
gone on active service.

Councillors.
In succession to Messrs. Storrie
and Hamilton, Lieut. Gardiner
and Mr. Vivesh were elected to
the Executive Council.

To the Referees' Board, Mr.
Wright and Sergt. Wilson were
elected.

It was decided that on Boxing
Day the United Services should
play "The Roar."

At the meeting of the Hong-
kong League which was held im-
mediately afterwards, the Sec-
retary, in accordance with the
ballot, proposed that second
division teams should each play
the others once. It transpired
that the subject had been sug-
gested before and it was decided
to follow the usual procedure.
The Clubs were circumscribed ask-
ing for a vote on the point and
the ballot worked out in favour of
the suggestion.

Mr. Payne held the opinion that
the matter should have been
brought before the meeting and
not discussed outside.

Mr. Stalker observed that the
difficulty was that all representa-
tives were not present.

The Secretary pointed out that
the representation was full, even
the representatives of two clubs
being present.

It was decided to accept the
voting and arrange the matches
accordingly.

Mr. Edwards suggested that
they might get the Chairman of
the Government Recreation
Grounds to become a Vice-Pres-
ident of their institution and
this might lead to an improve-
ment in present conditions. At
present there were eight teams
but only one ground. Messrs. R.
Hancock, Edwards, McPherson
and the Hon. Secretary were ap-
pointed a Grounds Committee.

Mr. Watts-Dunton's Estate.
Estate of £22,934 gross value
has been left by Mr. Theodore
Watts-Dunton, author of "Aylwin"
and the friend of Swinburne,
Rossetti, and William Morris. He
left to his sister, Theresa Watts,
his family papers and un-
published manuscripts, request-
ing her to destroy such as she felt
need not be preserved. He
directed that all manuscripts in
the handwriting of Swinburne
which in the opinion of his
trustees ought to be sold publicly,
and all the quarto editions of old
dramatis personae, should be sold by
Messrs. Sotheby.

General Huerta III.
General Huerta, ex-president
of Mexico, who recently arrived
in Madrid, is ill. His condition
is considered very serious.

THE DIAMOND RINGS CASE.

Pawnbroker Regains Valuable Property.

The case concerning the ownership of two diamond rings came before the Chief Justice, Sir William Ross Davies, K. C., at the Supreme Court, this morning. In connection with the ownership of the rings, Tong Yiu, a partner in the firm of Tung Hang Co., Macao, brought an action against the Capt. Superintendent of the Police of Hongkong, claiming that he detained, and was detaining, two diamond rings, and asking for the return of them or their value, \$4,500.

Arising out of this claim, an order was made by Mr. Justice Gompertz that the rings should remain in the custody of the Captain Superintendent of Police and that the costs incurred by him in the matter should be a first charge upon the jewellery. Li Yau, a pawnbroker, claimed that he was entitled to the rings, and Tong Yiu as defendant, and it was consequently ordered that an issue should be tried between Li Yau-chuen as plaintiff, and Tong Yiu as defendant, for the purpose of deciding which of them was entitled to the rings.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Stenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon, and Harston, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was unrepresented.

Mr. Potter said that he had received a letter from the solicitor for the other side, Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, this morning, stating that he was no longer instructed. These proceedings were originally before the learned Puisne Judge and were adjourned in order that the defendants might procure evidence as to the Macao law on the matter.

The case turned upon the possession and the right of possession of two diamond rings which were given to a man by the plaintiff, with certain powers. The man went to Macao and, gambling, pledged the rings in a gambling house at Macao. He lost the rings, and the owner of the gambling house came to Hongkong for the purpose of realising on the rings and went to the identical pawnshop, the owner of which had entrusted them to the man who gambled.

The Captain Superintendent of Police had interpleaded and the present action had arisen.

Mr. Jorge, a legal practitioner at Macao, said that assuming a servant was entrusted with certain diamond rings, to negotiate for sale, and he improperly took them to a fantan shop, pledged them and gambled with the proceeds, the fantan shop would not have acquired property in the rings as against the real owner. This was provided for both in the civil and criminal codes of Portuguese law. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs and made an order allowing for the costs of the Captain Superintendent of Police, and certified for the services of three expert witnesses whom the plaintiff had retained.

CHINESE SUGAR FACTORY AT HARBIN.

Unfortunate Plight Due to War.

Harbin, Nov. 21. The position of the Chinese Government Sugar Factory located in Harbin goes from bad to worse. The crop of beet seems doomed to go to rot, because there are no experts for making the sugar. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Chinese authorities to get back their German employees who are interned in Hulan, the Russian authorities, and rightly too, remain obdurate. Should one of them dare place his foot in the Russian railway area, he will be arrested and shipped off to Irkutsk as a prisoner.

The finances of the factory are at a very low ebb, and with the present salaries running until contracts expire, it is doubtful whether funds will admit the engaging of expert labour from other parts of the world.—N. C. Daily News.

WAR ITEMS.

A New Type of German Ship.

Copenhagen reports from Hamburg at the end of October stated that the Germans were busy engaged in building a ship of a new type, combining the qualities of a submarine and destroyer. The work was being done in secret. It is stated that the principle embodied in the boat will give it immense rapidity and mobility. The bow of the boat is armoured and is provided with a ram. The chief object of the type is to destroy enemy submarines.

L.C.C. and Concrete Floors.

At the London County Council recently, Mr. Reynolds enquired whether attention had been paid to the building operations of German firms of recent years to ascertain if foundations of undue strength had been put down. Mr. Wood replied that the Building Act Committee had made an investigation and a few such incidents in strategic situations had been referred to the military authorities.

3rd Battalion London Scottish. Colonel J. W. Greig, O.B., M.P., announces that when the 2nd Battalion of the London Scottish leaves headquarters at Buckingham-gate, the authorities will favourably consider the raising of a third battalion.

Russian Fleet.

On the outbreak of the war Russia had four battleships approaching completion, to say nothing of a number of torpedo craft. It must be assumed that every effort is being made in the dockyards to complete as many as possible of these new ships. Eventually the Russians will have at their disposal no fewer than eight battleships, of which four will be vessels of the Dreadnought type. These new units are ships of 23,000 tons, displacement, mounting 42 12-in. guns, 64 4.7-in. quick-fires, and 32 smaller weapons. They are thoroughly well-built ships, designed to steam at 23 knots, and they are well armoured, the belt having a maximum thickness of 11 in. When these four battleships are completed and pass into commission, Germany will have opposed to her a naval force of considerable strength.

Where our Sailors are interned.

The Dutch have chosen pleasant places (says a correspondent) for the internment of the English who have been forced to cross into their neutral territory. Groningen is a town of fine houses and wide, clean streets, in which enough sixteenth-century houses remain to give it an old-world air. Gardens and promenades abound on the north side of the town and in the centre lies a group of open spaces, chief among them the large market square, in which the French Republicans planted their tree of liberty in 1795.—Sunday Chronicle.

Wireless Hidden in Vine.

Halifax (N.S.), October 29.—Three Germans have been arrested here for operating a wireless telegraph installation the antennae of which were not supported, as usual, by a pole, but, in order to escape observation, trailed from a third-story window, concealed amid vine-branches.

Are Carpentier's Fighting Days Over?

Confirmation of the report that Carpentier, the famous French boxer, is wounded, comes from Private J. Lynch, of the 1st Cameronian, who writes to a friend in Glasgow as follows:—"I am on the way down to St. Nazaire with 2,500 German prisoners and a number of British and French wounded. Carpentier, the fighting man, is one of the wounded. I think his fighting days are done. Our casualties are mostly caused by German artillery fire, which is very accurate. As far as infantry and cavalry is concerned they very seldom come within striking distance of each other, and most of the bayonet charges you read of are only cock and bull stories. There is a big move coming off very shortly, I believe, on the result of which will greatly depend how much longer this war will last."

100,000 German Casualties.

North-East France, Oct. 22. There has been less artillery fire to-day along the Nienport-Dixmude line. It is believed that the Germans, after the prodigious expenditure of the past week, are short of ammunition. Reserves of

both men and ammunition are being brought up. It is believed that the casualties on the German side cannot be far short of 100,000 between the sea and Arras.

Misuse of Passports. Answering a complaint from Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador to America, that many Germans are receiving passports from Germany to England through the American Embassy and Consulates, the U. S. State Department says that, while the problem of American officials in Germany is a difficult one, all will be cautioned to use the strictest vigilance to prevent passports in future from falling into the hands of persons not entitled to them.

Judge's Way With the Huns.

Addressing the Grand Jury at Worcester's Assizes Mr. Justice Ridley said that when we had victory in the European war we must make an end of spies. The German nation appeared to dream that they could conquer Europe by a system of espionage. We would have no more of that. Secondly, he hoped that with regard to the outrages committed in Belgium, we should insist that some officers of the German army should be hanged in the streets of Louvain.

Von Moltke III.

It is officially confirmed at Amsterdam that von Moltke is in a dying condition and has been taken home to Berlin on a stretcher. He was generally expected that the Kaiser would have appointed him field-marshal. It is said that von Moltke's condition has been made worse on account of the failure of his plans to reach Paris. This failure has kindled the Kaiser's anger.

An earlier Reuter message from Amsterdam quotes an official Berlin telegram, which says:—"It is announced from the Great German Headquarters that General von Moltke is suffering from liver and bilious trouble. There is no reason for anxiety. General von Moltke is well cared for at the Great General Headquarters, and the state of his health has already greatly improved."

"The Minister of War, General Falkenhayn, has been charged with General von Moltke's office as Chief of the Staff."

First V. C.

The first Victoria Cross in the present war was awarded to Sgt. Major White, of the Army Service Corps, for displaying magnificent gallantry at Le Cateau. He was hit in both legs but rescued an officer. It was White who carried the late Lieut. Roberts from the fire zone at Colenso. He served for eleven years in India and was enlisted for the war. He is the holder of five medals.

How German Spies Work.

Mr. Edwin Knight, who resided for many years in Brussels, gives his personal experience of the working of the German spy system in a letter to the Times. He says:—"A resident spy as a rule is a doctor, engineer, small shopkeeper, shop assistant, clerk, hairdresser, tobacconist, hotel waiter, or hotel manager."

"When the German Army progressed through Belgium we were amazed to find that people whom we had known for years—members of our clubs—were spies. It was no uncommon sight to find the German troops led into a village by a German who had been so long established there that people had quite forgotten his nationality. In other cases, the soldiers were shown their way about by former residents of German nationality, who had found out all they wanted and had gone back to Germany, corresponding meanwhile with Germans of the class I have mentioned."

"Naturalisation is regarded by Germans as a matter of business convenience, and numbers of those who naturalised themselves in the Allied countries went back to Germany and are now fighting against Belgium, England, and France."

British Ambassador's Protest to Washington.

Washington, October 27.—Answering a complaint from Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador, that many Germans are receiving passports from Germany to England through the American Embassy and Consulates, the State Department says that while the problem of American officials in Germany is a difficult one, all will be cautioned

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

HAM AND BACON

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

BREAKFAST BACON in rashers

90 cts. per lb.

MILD CURED HAM

85 & 95 cts. per lb.

ed to use the strictest vigilance to prevent passports in future from falling into the hands of persons not entitled to them.—Reuter.

French Crit.

Paris, October 27.—M. Briand and M. Sarraut, who left to-day for Bordeaux after their tour in the East of France, are much impressed by the terrible scenes of devastation which they witnessed, but also by the invincible hope in the future manifested by the inhabitants. Nowhere did they hear a single complaint. The peasants only said, "It was inevitable, but we shall have the best of it, shall we?" The Ministers bring back a touching account of the last farewell which they took of their colleagues, Senator Raymond, when they arrived at the hospital whither the dying aviator had been conveyed. The latter, holding out his hand, said, "Well, it is over. I hope you won't forget me."—Reuter's Special.

M. Maeterlinck Suggests.

German "Hostage Towns." Writing in the Figaro M. Maurice Maeterlinck, after stating that the Grande Place, the Hotel de Ville, and the Cathedral in Brussels are mined, and that the Germans are ready to blow them up at any moment, asks why the Allies should not decide upon German hostage towns, which would answer stone for stone for the Allies' cities.

If Brussels, for instance, were destroyed, Berlin would be razed to the ground. Hamburg would disappear if Antwerp were devastated, while Nurnburg would guarantee Bruges, and Munich would go bail for Ghent.

Munchausen's Latest.

The last word in German mendacity is found in a proclamation which has been placed in three languages in Brussels. It runs:—"Paris being infected by cholera, the Kaiser has withdrawn his troops, and has permitted them to winter in Berlin, where they will enjoy the repose they have so nobly earned," says the Daily Telegraph. The precise form of the lie is regarded as significant, as it seems to prepare German opinion for a possible retreat.

Indians' First Taube.

Paris, October 31.—A stirring little episode which was recently witnessed in a French town in the war area is being talked about here to-day. A Taube aeroplane which was passing over the church dropped a bomb, which fell on the back of a horse. The animal was torn to pieces. Some people who were standing by were also struck, more or less seriously, by splinters. The Taube meanwhile continued on its course, and passed over the railway station, in which was standing a train filled with Indian soldiers. The Taube was shown to them, and independent fire was quickly opened on it. A moment later the German aircraft fell into a field some distance away. No doubt it was carrying more bombs, because as the aeroplane struck the ground there was a terrific explosion and the three aviators who were in the machine were torn to unrecognisable shreds.

Australia's Way With Aliens.

Melbourne, October 31.—The Victorian Cabinet has found the charges brought against two German employees of the University unsubstantiated, but a third alien was considered to have acted indiscreetly. The Federal Executive has issued

drastic regulations under the War Precautions Act. The contravention of any of these regulations renders a person liable to be court-martialled and imprisoned for life. The Executive at Brisbane has removed a German from the Commission of Peace for disloyal conduct.

Germany's Huge Losses.

Telegrams from Berlin to Zurich newspapers state that the Indicator of the Empire has published the fiftieth casualty list, which shows that during the first six weeks of the war 251,000 Germans were hors de combat, the killed numbering 35,531, wounded 153,165, and missing 55,522. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-five officers were killed.

Colonel Ulrich, Dr. Vahleander, and a student named Kahr have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment at Lausanne for espionage in favour of the Germans against the French.

French Comment on Canadian Help.

Paris, October 26.—Discussing the arrival in Europe of Canadian troops to serve the cause of the Allies, the Temps remarks on the strange turn in history by which the blood of British Canadians will be shed for France and the blood of French Canadians for England. "No one can say," it continues, "that those who fall will die for their Mother Country of yesterday or for that of to-day, for the two ancient rivals are now closely united to defend the liberty of the world. There is perhaps no finer lesson nor more splendid chapter in the annals of civilised peoples than this final reconciliation after age-long quarrels. The liberal civilisations have developed on parallel lines, while Germany, enslaved to feudal Prussia, militarising her universities, and deifying force, has returned to barbarism."

10-DAYS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED SERVICES RECREATION CLUB, KOWLOON.

At the annual drawing for debentures at the U.S.R.C. on Saturday, 5th December, 1914, the following numbers were drawn for redemption: Numbers—3, 4, 8, 25, 27, 37, 49, 50, 55, 56, 60, 61, 63, 65, 69, 72, 81, 90, 93, 101.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 12th December, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street (for account of the concerned) WITHOUT RESERVE.

A Large Consignment of Swatow Drawn Work and Embroideries:

comprising— Bedsprings, Table cloths and Napkins to match, Tea Cloths, Table Runners, Pillow & Cushion Covers, Dress and Blouse Lengths, etc. Embroidered Silk Crepe and Pongee Dress and Blouse Lengths, Silk Shawls, etc., etc. also

14 Carved Ivory Photo Frames
10 Carved Sandalwood Boxes
15 Pieces Pongee Silk.
(On view from Friday, the 11th December, 1914.)

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.



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HENRY HEATH,
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Attractive shapes designed
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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
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GRAND CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

NOW OPEN.

Grand Selection of Toys

(DAINTY AND ACCEPTABLE NOVELTIES)

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The leading French Jewellery House.

WATCHMAKERS, FANCY GOODS, OPTICIANS.

WRIST WATCHES

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GRAND ASSORTMENT OF BINOCULARS.

SEE THAT
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PLAY ON ANY MAKE OF GRAMOPHONE.

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ADMITTEDLY THE BEST

GUINNESS' STOUT ON THE MARKET

IS THE

"BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND.

Comparison would prove
that "BOAR'S HEAD" Brand
is Superior to other Brands
in Body, Flavour, Quality and
Strength.

PRICE PER CASE 4 DOZEN QUARTS, DUTY PAID, \$20.00

" " 8 DOZEN PINTS " \$26.00

" " 100 SPLITS " \$18.50

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Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port, £65.

"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	10th Dec.	14th Dec.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 Fushimi Maru Capt. Trizawa T. 25,000	WEDNES., 23rd Dec., at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 30th Dec., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		Awa Maru Capt. Hori T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500	TUES., 15th Dec., at noon. TUES., 29th Dec., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	WEDNES., 16th Dec., at noon. WED., 13th Jan., at noon.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon		Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	SATUR., 26th Dec.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo		Kirin Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 5,000	TUESDAY, 8th Dec.
SHANGHAI and Kobe		Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 18th Dec.
SHANGHAI and Kobe		Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUESDAY, 15th Dec., at 5 p.m.
Kobe & Yokohama		Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 2,000	THURS., 17th Dec., at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
P'HOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	9th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	10th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	15th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chienan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

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Hongkong 8th Dec., 1914.

Agents.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	For	Will leave on or about
Tilmanoeck SHAI	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tilmanoeck JAPA	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tilmanoeck JAPA	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tilmanoeck JAPA	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tilmanoeck JAPA	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tilmanoeck JAPA	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tilmanoeck JAPA	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tilmanoeck JAPA	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tilmanoeck JAPA	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.
Tilmanoeck JAPA	1st half Dec.	JAVA 1st half Dec.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.
Steamer.

Displacement	Tons & Speed
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

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Kiyo Maru 17.00 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans		19th Dec.
Aldenhams	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching ...	W. O. Passmore.	TUES., 8th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haichang ...	A. E. Hodgins...	FRI., 11th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haichan ...	J. W. Evans ...	TUES., 15th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart...	WED., 9th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart...	SUN., 13th Dec. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Notice to Mariners.
Canton District.—Notice is given that the character of the unclassified fixed lights exhibited from the Dutch Folly Beacons has been changed to Aga occulting light, as follows:—

Dutch Folly South Beacon

Light, occulting green:

Light 0.3 seconds.

Eclipses 2.7 "

Lights on Dutch Folly North

Beacons (two), occulting red:

Light 0.3 seconds.

Eclipses 2.7 "

The s.s. Rio Pasig.

The American Collier Rio

Pasig, Captain Garcia Ageo,

owned by Messrs. Madrigal and

Company, was due to arrive

at Manila from Hongkong,

via Japan, on Friday,

December 4. According to

the Manila Bulletin, Messrs. Ras-

sel and Company have made pre-

liminary arrangements with

Messrs. Macleod and Company

to load 17,000 bales of hemp,

leaving about December 10. The

Rio Pasig will be the first steamer

under the command of a Filipino

captain, officers and crew on the

route between the Philippines and

the United States.

The Vaterland.

The great German liner Vater-

land, which has been sheltering

in New York harbor since the

war broke out, has been seized

for debt at the instance of a

London firm. Her owners, the

Hamburg Amerika Shipping

Company, are indebted to Messrs.

Waring and Gillow for the

balance of their account for the

decorations and furnishings of

the vessel. A successful applica-

tion was made to the American

Court to put an attachment on

the ship. This means that until

the debt and costs are paid in

full she cannot quit the port,

even if she were sold to a neutral

State or company.

Philippine Ship a Total Loss.

Considerable damage was done

to shipping in the Visayas last

week, according to the Cebu

American, by the small typhoon

which swept rapidly across the

Islands. The Yachauai steamer

Mayon, which plies between Iloilo

and Zamboanga, was driven

against the rocks between Bias

and Tayasan by the force of the

wind and is a total wreck. One

launch was sunk and three slight-

ly damaged in Cebu harbor.

No reports have reached Manila

telling of damage on land and it

is believed that the only loss is

confined to the shipping. The

latest weather report states that

the typhoon of November 28 was

approaching the southern part

of Indo-China, moving westward.

A cablegram was received by the

Insular Customs Collector from

the Collector at Cebu. It read as

follows:—"Typhoon of Thursday

morning did slight damage.

Launch Penelope blown on end of

new wharf and sunk. Launches

Des Moines and Penelope slightly

damaged. Quartermaster's launch

went ashore but was refloated. No

damage done. No lives reported

lost." Mr. Rafael Yachauai stated

that word had been received that

the steamer Mayon was a total

loss. The Mayon has been in com-

mission for the last 25 years and

was of 160 tons burden. She

ran between Iloilo and Zamboanga

with stops at San Carlos, Gajala-

gan, Tayasan and Balai. No lives

were lost but all cargo went down

when the vessel slid from the

rocks into deep water. The

vessel was not insured. It is not

known whether any other inter-

island vessels were lost or seriously

damaged but the fact that no

word was received up to the 28th

is taken to mean that all other

vessels are safe. Postal officials

stated that no damage was done

to the cable or telegraph service,

excepting a slight difficulty in

transmission. By noon, however,

the wires were working as well

as ever.

Wounded in 68 Places.

Paris, Oct. 29.—A wounded

soldier was operated upon yester-

day and was found to have

suffered from no less than 68

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NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Penang & Cebu	Ohsang	Wed., 9th Dec. at noon
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Thur., 10th Dec. at d'light
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Sat., 12th Dec. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sat., 12th Dec. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 12th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Tues., 15th Dec. at d'light
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Wed., 16th Dec. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 19th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsang," "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	19th Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	19th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, S'LE		
TACOMA & PLAND		
VIA HONOLULU		
VICTORIA, VVER, S'LE		
TACOMA & PLAND		

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Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

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STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
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GRAVING DOCK 78' x 38' x 34'

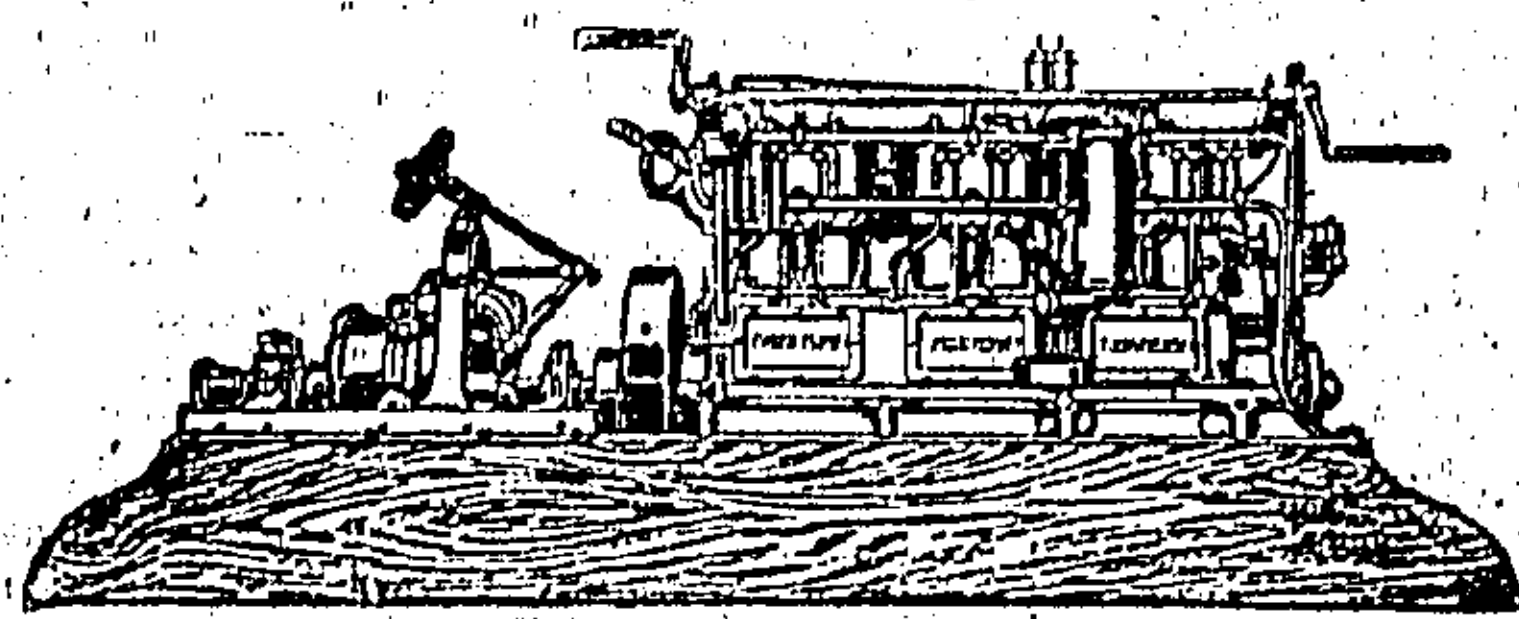
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
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As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
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CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De- spatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	18, Dec.
London & Hull	Mershire	J. M. Co.	20, Dec.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Dec.
Marselles via Ports	Nera	M. M.	29, Dec.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma, etc.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	C. of Bristol	B. L. Co.	11, Dec.
Via, B.C. & S'pore via S'hai &c.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	15, Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	22, Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	6 Jan.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San F'co via M'ls & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,			
Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Taiyuan	B. & S.	14, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	23, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	H'shika M.	N. Y. K.	9, Dec.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	9, Dec.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	10, Dec.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	10, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	11, Dec.
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	15, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Dec.
Kobe and Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	17, Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19, Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Bunri M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Surat	B. L.	28, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo			
Shanghai	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Java	Tjitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tjiliwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. deep.
Japan	Tjimanek	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

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The s.s. "CHALISTER."

sails hence on or about the 6th January.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914

Agents.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA will be de-
spatched from this port on Wednesday,
December 16, at noon, for San Francisco,
via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama
and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA, carrying the
mails from "the United States, left
Yokohama on Wednesday, Dec. 3, for
Hongkong, via Manila, and is scheduled
to arrive at Hongkong on Monday, Dec.
14.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Danish East Asiatic Line's
Motorship "VORLING" left Singapore
on 2nd December and is due to arrive on
8th Dec.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Eumaeus, Br. s.s. 4,266, T. Baetens, 30th Nov.—Singapore, 24th Nov.—B. & S.	
Mexico Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 29th Nov.—Shanghai, 26th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.	
Dunero, Br. s.s. 1,211, C. D. Logie, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 21st ult., Rice— B. L.	
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1st Dec.—Manila, 25th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kumchow, Br. s.s. 1,450, J. A. Martin, 1st inst.—Singapore, 24th ult., Rice and Gen.—China.	
Tosa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,610, S. Takano, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 24th ult., Gen.— N. Y. K.	
Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,316, Nomura, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 26th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Iyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,918, S. Hirano, 3rd inst.—Singapore, 27th ult., Gen.— N. Y. K.	
Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,308, Lewis, 3rd inst.— Swatow, 2nd inst., Gen.—B. & S.	
Taming, Br. s.s. 1,356, G. H. Pennafather, 4th inst.—Manila, 1st inst., Gen.— B. & S.	
Harnnasun Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,091, 4th inst.— Manila, 28th ult., Gen.—M. B. K.	
Tjimanek, Dut. s.s. 3,321, 4th inst.— Amoy, 3rd inst., Gen.—J.O.J. L.	
Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,356, S. Wilde, 3rd inst.— Singapore, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Singun, Br. s.s. 1,047, H. Trowbridge, 4th inst.—Haiphong, 2nd inst., Rice— N. Y. K.	
Jade, Fr. s.s. 385, J. Pannier, 5th inst.— Haiphong, 2nd inst., Rice—W. Jack.	
Kashing, Br. s.s. 1,134, G. Byers, 4th inst.— Shigon, 26th ult., Rice—B. & S.	
Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,258, Eddy, 4th inst.— Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.	
Miyazaki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,950, I. Terama- ka, 4th inst.—Japan, Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Varg, Norw. s.s. 873, J. Johnson, 7th inst.— Haiphong, 5th inst., Rice—Chi- nese.	
Awa Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,912, Teizo Hori, 6th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst., Gen.— N. Y. K.	
Yawata Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,312, O. Gori, 5th inst.—Moji, 29th ult., Coal—M. B. K.	
Wosang, Br. s.s. 1,172, J. M. Smith, 6th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst., Gen.— J. M. & Co.	
Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,223, E. A. Jones, 7th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.	
Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, McQuinn, 5th inst.— Hoihow, 3rd inst., Rice—J. M. & Co.	
Benlarig, Br. s.s. 2,510, Wm. Hastie, 5th inst.—Singapore, 29th ult., Gen.— G. L. & Co.	
Glenfalloch, Br. s.s. 1,434, R. S. Bainbridge, 6th inst.—Penang, 28th ult., Gen.—Chinese.	
Phranang, Br. s.s. 1,022, Flashman, 5th inst.—Hoihow, 4th inst., Rice— Chinese.	
Zafiro, Am. s.s. 4,000, N. S. Ventorini, 6th inst.—Saigon, 1st inst., Rice—Or- der.	
Honzkong, Br. s.s. 739, A. Marguerite, 6th inst.—Hoihow, 5th inst., Gen.— A. R. Marty.	
City of Bristol, Br. s.s. 4,345, Henderson, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst., Gen.—B. L.	

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENLARIQ."

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 12th inst.
will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 19th inst.,
or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
downs, where they will be ex-
amined on the 12th inst., at
11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWONGSANG"

having arrived from the above
Ports Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from
alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge
or remaining on board after 4
p.m. the 3rd inst. will be landed
at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Bills of Lading will be count-
ersigned by:—

**JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**

General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914.

TO SAIL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to
New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

"YAROSLAVL"

will be despatched for the above port on or about
15th December.

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.
This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for
first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
(WESTWARD) LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL."

Captain Henderson will be despatched as above on Wednesday,
the 9th December.

For freight etc. apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS MEANS
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	80' top bottom	10'	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	375	24'	15' 6"	10' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	240	20' 11"	14'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	250	20'	14'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	250	20'	14'	7' 6"
TAIKOO DOCK				
Cosmopolitan Dock	450	18'	20'	9' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Howe Dock	410	14'	21'	7'
Patent Dock	200	12'	21'	7'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER & Co. M.N. Y. & Co. Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1914.

BIG OPIUM CASE.

Serious Charge at the Police Court.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, the case was continued in which Ramon Ramon, proprietor of the Victoria Theatre, was charged that he, not being the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, unlawfully did import into the Colony 3,140 taels of prepared opium on November 27. A second charge was to the effect that he had, on the same date, in his possession a similar quantity of opium which was not Government prepared.

Mr. Eldon Potter, and Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

At the last hearing Mr. Potter urged upon his Worship that it was for the Crown to prove *mens rea*. His Worship expressed a desire to hear the point argued at length before him, and the case was adjourned until this afternoon.

Mr. Hodgson said the only point left now was whether *mens rea* had to be proved in a case of this description. He had gone very fully into all the cases concerning guilty knowledge and he was quite satisfied that that would have to be proved. Mere possession, he thought, was not sufficient, and he could not argue the point.

Mr. Potter, in view of his friend's admission, submitted there was no case to answer. There was no evidence of guilty knowledge, and as far as the evidence for the Crown went he was only transshipping for furniture to Manila. The Crown's evidence was quite consistent with innocence and there was not one jot of evidence to show that he had any knowledge of the opium in the safes. The Crown would have to prove absolutely, that the defendant knew that opium was in the safes; otherwise he could not be in possession of it.

In fact it would be impossible to say that his Worship could say he was satisfied, on the evidence, that the defendant was guilty. That would be a grotesque way of putting it, because there was no evidence, because if he could convict a man upon such evidence as that, any man, who took delivery of any goods in which there happened to be opium, would be liable to a fine. There was not sufficient ground for suspicion except that Inspector Wilsen opened a safe in which opium was found, and anyone who was within a league of opium would be suspected as far as the Crown was concerned.

Mr. Hodgson pointed out that the defendant received a letter relative to the shipments. He took an active part in the transshipment and there was evidence to show that the defendant knew that at least two cases contained safes. Moreover there was evidence that the defendant said that the goods were his. Here was no suggestion of packages coming into his hands unexpectedly and containing opium.

Mr. Potter said the defendant took no more active part in the transshipment than any man would who was transshipping goods for another. Every bit of the evidence for the Crown was as consistent with innocence as with guilt.

His Worship:—The onus was on the prosecution?
Mr. Potter:—Yes, that makes all the difference.
His Worship reserved his decision.

Sarawak Rubber Estates.
The out-put of dry rubber from the Sarawak Rubber Estates during October was approximately as follows:—Dahan Estate, 9,868 lbs.; Sungai Tengah, 19,100 lbs.

GREEN GINGER.

Verdict for Defendant.

This morning at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Justice Judge, Messrs W. R. Loxley and Co. sued Sun Yick Loong, 6, Tit Fong Lane, to recover damages for alleged breach of contract in respect to the sale of green ginger by the defendant to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Denny Junt., of Messrs Denny and Bowley, appeared for the plaintiffs but the defendant was unrepresented.

Frederick Gourdin, an assistant in the plaintiff firm, said that a contract was made with the defendant for the sale of 17-3/4 tons of green ginger, to be consigned by the defendant to Messrs. Hood Brothers, Sydney, Australia. Four shipments were made; three were accepted but the fourth was rejected by the consignees. Witness inspected the shipment in question at the defendant's godown on or about June 2, and on the grounds of its not being up to standard, refused it. He saw it again on the following day, when it appeared to have been re-picked and to be of better quality, and he passed it. The ginger was consigned on the s.s. *Hirano Maru* but was shut out as it was too late. On or about June 11, witness again inspected the cargo and discovered that while the outside baskets of ginger were good, those inside were of inferior quality. Witness mentioned this to the defendant, who promised to guarantee that it would be accepted by the consignee, and on that understanding the shipment was sent off by the s.s. *Ooblenz*. The defendant was responsible for the shipment, and he was paid \$390.80 for the rejected cargo.

In answer to his Lordship, witness said that green ginger would keep in good condition for at least a month in Hongkong. The defendant, when witness spoke to him about the claim, said he was not responsible for the cargo after shipment.

His Lordship remarked on the difficulties attendant upon the defendant not being legally represented, and asked if the defendant's were a substantial firm.

Mr. Denny replied that he did not know; it was one of those firms which used a small shop and made large contracts.

Mr. Chumyut, also of the plaintiff firm, said that the green ginger was re-shipped from Australia to Hongkong and was decomposed when it arrived here.

The defendant, in the box, said no one in the trade would guarantee the condition of ginger on arrival at Sydney. He would not do it for \$100 per picul. In a dry airy place, green ginger would keep a number of months, but it was probable that this consignment was shut down in the hold away from ventilation. He had supplied a good quantity of ginger under the contracts, and this was the first complaint.

His Lordship did not see that the plaintiffs had made out their case. The clause of the contract upon which the plaintiffs claimed was loosely drawn and if they wanted the sellers to insure the ginger up to the time of delivery they should say so.

His Lordship congratulated Mr. Denny on putting his case on the contract as well as he did, but found for the defendant.

The Post Office.
Will the Postal Officials kindly note that the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph* is not that of the Great Northern Telegraph Company? Three or four times recently postal matter, addressed to that company, has been delivered at our office. The address of the Great Northern Telegraph Company is Connaught Road.

SHODDY KHAKI.

Some Light on the Allegations.

Serious allegations have been made concerning the quality of the clothing supplied to the new forces, and we are receiving a good deal of correspondence on the subject, says the *Globe*. A *Globe* representative has already been making investigations in the East End, where much of the Army clothing is manufactured. He was surprised to find, in the first instance, that the War Office has actually been repurchasing uniforms previously condemned and sold at nominal prices as disused Army clothing. An enormous trade, it appears, is done in such garments. In ordinary times of peace they are for the most part sent back to the mills to be re-woven into cloth. This cloth is used in the manufacture of cheap clothing, and much of it finds its way overseas in the form of what is usually known as "trade goods." Many of the uniforms are cleaned and refurbished up, and sold to those who have need of military dress, such as theatrical firms and the like.

That is in times of peace. When war broke out the army authorities found themselves faced with a clothing famine. They had not sufficient khaki for the standing army, and they proposed, besides, to equip a new army that eventually should number at least a million men. The manufacturers of khaki could not meet the demand. Moreover (so it is declared by some of our informants) the War Office offered a price at which many reputable firms refused to tender, knowing that they could not provide a satisfactory material at the figure.

The second-hand dealers saw their opportunity. They had enormous stocks of perfectly good regulation uniforms, which merely required to be cleaned. They offered them to the War Office, and the offer was accepted. Since the outbreak of war upwards of 50,000 uniforms have thus been resold to the Government.

Our reporter, it may here be remarked, discovered nothing that could reflect upon the methods of the dealers. One large firm on which he called had never purchased direct from the Government, and showed that no excessive prices were charged for the renovated clothing. Indeed, following the usual trade practice of making a reduction for a quantity, they have supplied the Army authorities at a price considerably below the standard of peace times. They have charged 6s. 3d. for a khaki suit—4s. being for the tunic and 15s. for overcoats. New caps have been sold for 1s. 7d. each, and old ones for about 6d. They have, in effect, been equipping a soldier at a cost of between £1 and 25s., whereas a new equipment would average something in the vicinity of £3. The khaki suit which they sell for 6s. 3d. is supplied new by the manufacturers at about 25s. 6d.

But at what price did the Army sell these garments, which only needed cleaning and renovating to be quite serviceable again? It is not easy to obtain the exact figure, but it may be guessed at. The dealer who comes between the seller and the renovator must make his profit. The renovator cleans the clothes, re-lines them in some cases, puts them into serviceable condition, and then, making a reasonable profit for himself, sells them back to the Army for four shillings per tunic. It should be noted that in the process of renovating no new material is employed, and often, by taking a bit from one and something from another, two tunics become but one before they go back to the army again. We were assured that the renovated garments will bear con-

siderable service, and some that we inspected at hazard certainly appeared to be in excellent condition. Were they condemned for dirt alone? It may be mentioned that the cost of cleaning a tunic is tenpence. That, we imagine, might be further reduced, for plain soap and water are used—no expensive dry-cleaning method.

As we have said, in the early days of the war the Army authorities offered prices at which certain firms would not tender, and the result, it appears, was that a considerable quantity of "shoddy" went into the uniforms. This, we understand, has now been altered, and for the contracts now in hand good khaki cloth will be used. It is essential that with the winter coming on the troops should be clad in an all-wool cloth. The cotton warp and woollen wool of "shoddy" is not only frail, but chilly.

Our representative discussed the supply of khaki with a leading contractor. In his opinion the supply will never be sufficiently great to catch up with the deficit that has been caused during the past three months. More manufacturers are turning out khaki, but it takes them more time to grasp all the technical peculiarities of the cloth. The dye used is also, it would appear, very scarce. Old khaki is being sent back to the mills every day. The best of it is re-woven into a fairly serviceable cloth, but with an admixture of cotton, which does not seem to raise it much above the status of "shoddy." As to the cloth which is unsuitable for reweaving, the dye is being extracted from it. The particular contractor to whom we refer expressed the opinion that the shortage of khaki would probably force the War Office to fall back upon blue and grey serges. The shortage, he pointed out, is increased by wastage at the front.

BLACK SEA NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Goeben Again Escapes.

Further information with regard to the naval action in the Black Sea was published by the Russian Navy General Staff on the 21st instant. On the 18th, the official announcement states, a division of battleships and cruisers returning from a cruise near the Anatolian coast approached Sebastopol about noon. A wireless message was received reporting two men-of-war, believed to be the *Goeben* and *Breslau*, about fifteen miles from the Kherson light-house. The fleet formed up for action and soon came up with the two German men-of-war, taking advantage of a dense fog to get within range before they were discovered.

The flagship *Eustaphius* was the first to open fire, at four miles range, and her first broadside was effective, producing an explosion amidships on the *Goeben*. It was some little time before the German ship replied, and when she did, her fire was directed principally at the Russian flagship. The *Breslau* stood some distance away and took no part in the action.

After about fifteen minutes fighting the *Goeben*, parts of which were now in flames, made off and her superior speed—from four to six knots faster than the speed of the Russian vessels—enabled her once more to escape. From the explosion, and the fires which were observed, it is supposed that she must have been considerably damaged. The *Eustaphius* suffered slight damage. The Russian casualties were: one Lieutenant, three midshipmen, and twenty-nine sailors killed, and one midshipman and twenty-four sailors wounded.

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COMING ELECTIONS IN CHINA.

Government's Military Policy.

Peking, Nov. 27.
The Chinputang, the only political party to survive the wreck of a year ago, is beginning to be active in view of next year's elections. The members have had several meetings of late, and in addition to beginning a propaganda for conscription they have decided to send twenty-five speakers to the provinces to advocate the adoption by candidates for election of a political platform consonant with the party's principles. Chiefly the speakers are instructed to convince the people at large that taxes must be paid to the Government, and that it is the duty of every citizen to be a soldier. This mission fits in with the Government's effort to sway popular feeling towards militarism by ordering sacrifices to national heroes, and the movement is one which should be watched carefully by all students of affairs in China. It is pregnant with striking possibilities. The advocacy of conscription by the Chinputang means no more than that this party is advancing the Government programme.

Pro-Présidential Party.
The Chinputang, it will be remembered, was formed by a coalition of several small parties in the late Parliament to combat the Kuomintang. Its activities were professedly on behalf of the Presidential party, and the manner in which it worked is well known to all who closely watched the political movement of the time. Nominally it was organised by Liang Chih-chiao, the old reformer colleague of Kang Ywei, and he is still the virtual head, though internal quarrels at one time practically deposed him. The party does not to-day comprise the same elements as it did in the time of the Parliament, but the name stands, and its activities will be directed towards supporting the President and the Central Government. So far no other party has yet ventured into the arena to oppose it, the very good reason being that the fate of the Kuomintang is still fresh in the minds of the active politicians, coupled with which is the knowledge that anyone guilty of too strenuous an opposition to the Government is likely swiftly to be hauled up under a charge of entertaining rebel ambitions.

Young China Under Control.
With the advent of the elections it is quite likely that parties will become active, but so far the opponents of the Government have not discovered the happy mean which they might safely follow. The qualifications of both electors and candidates are such that the Young China Party will be shut out, and their only chance of a voice will be through qualified men who can be persuaded to advocate a more progressive policy than that ascribed to the President. It will not be a simple matter for Young China to rally such men to their banners. Unhappily aspirants to Parliamentary honours are now timid of too bold an association with progressive programmes; the collapse of the Young China Party and the stigma attaching to the Kuomintang of cherishing rebel aspirations being sufficient to keep even sincere advocates of advanced measures of government from any sort of association with what are deemed by the Government to be traitorous organisations.

When the Lesson is Learnt.
The wholesale arrest and execution of pseudo-rebels has taught the cautious a lesson which is not likely to be dimmed for some years. No one has an overweening desire to be separated suddenly from life unless something

great can be accomplished by the sacrifice, and it must be conceded now that the Young China Party has not been able to accomplish anything lasting by the methods to which the radicals in its ranks managed to commit the party as a whole. When young China exhibits a sane desire openly and above board to build upon the existing foundation a structure embodying modern progress in administration for the good of the country and not for the good of a party, it will be able to enter into the scheme of things untrammelled and with freedom of action, but not until then. President Yuan Shih-kai is working, according to his lights, in the best interests of China; and when the Young China Party can demonstrate that it is willing to assist him in the good work it will be given ample opportunity to display its genius, if it have any.—*N. China Daily News*.

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GERMAN OFFER OF PEACE.

Efforts to Make Peace With France.

Oct. 30.—An offer of peace made by Germany to France during the last few days, with the desire to separate the latter from her Allies, is reported in to-day's *Chronicle*.

The proposals tendered by the Kaiser's advisers and agents include the cession of Metz and the neighbouring portion of Lorraine, and perhaps also a part of Alsace. Having withdrawn France, the German Government would expect to defeat Russia and Great Britain, or to obtain from them satisfactory terms, which would include the cession at least of Antwerp and Northern Belgium.

The information was conveyed to certain influential Frenchmen (the *Chronicle* states), who were expected to act as intermediaries, that the Imperial Government recognises the quality of the stand made by the French armies, has never regarded France as her principal enemy in this struggle, and is ready to make peace on terms not merely honourable, but generous, for the Republic.

This tricky attempt on the part of Germany to pose before the outer world and her own people as earnestly desirous for peace is in reality intended to enable her to pursue the war with hopes of success, which at present do not exist.

The reported offer is characterised as repugnant to French sentiment.—*Globe*.

A CALL TO HATRED.

Germans Urged to Cut Throats.

The following poem, emanating from Karlsruhe, capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, is at least as "fiery," observes the Central News Lucerne correspondent, as anything that has as yet been evolved in the Kaiser's own kingdom of Prussia.

Here is a literal translation, which is rather mild in cold English as compared with the "fine frenzy rolling" of the original:—

O thou, Germany, hate now!
With a soul of iron, cut the throats
Of millions of men of that
devil's race.

Until higher than the mountains,
Will be heaped the smoking flesh
and bones.

O, Germany, now hate!
Clad in bronze, take no prisoners,
to each enemy a bayonet thrust
through the heart!

Silence all. Make a desert of the
surrounding countries.
The above specimen of "Kultur" appeared in the *Badische Landeszeitung*, and is from the pen of a Heinrich Vierordt, who is a "Court Councillor" of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

great can be accomplished by the sacrifice, and it must be conceded now that the Young China Party has not been able to accomplish anything lasting by the methods to which the radicals in its ranks managed to commit the party as a whole.

When young China exhibits a sane desire openly and above board to build upon the existing foundation a structure embodying modern progress in administration for the good of the country and not for the good of a party, it will be able to enter into the scheme of things untrammelled and with freedom of action, but not until then. President Yuan Shih-kai is working, according to his lights, in the best interests of China; and when the Young China Party can demonstrate that it is willing to assist him in the good work it will be given ample opportunity to display its genius, if it have any.—*N. China Daily News*.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Volunteer Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.
Pay.—Cheques for November Pay are ready for issue. Officers will find the Pay Lists in the Officers' Mess.

Field Day.—There will be a Field day on Sunday December 20th.

Joined.—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1718 Pte. E. R. Smyth to Scouts Company, No. 1717 Pte. F. W. Wood to Civil Service Co.

Posting.—No. 1712 Pte. D. C. McDonald is posted to Civil Service Co.

Parades.—Parades for to-morrow Wednesday 9th instant Nil.

Detail. On duty. No. 2 Section Artillery, Left Section & Centre Section M. G. Co. Officers on duty Capt. Scott, Lieut. Rees and Lieut. Wright. Orderly Officer Lieut. Rees. To furnish Guard to-night. No. 2 Section Artillery Batty. to-morrow Centre Section, M. G. Co. Orderly Sergeant to-night Corporal Duncan; to-morrow Sergt. Cooper.

Bau Cyanide Works.

Bau Cyanide Works exported during October 2,318.9 oz. of gold and 589 oz. of silver.

The Old Kings of Assam.

Mr. Nagendra Nath Bose, the well-known Orientalist, who is now touring in Assam, has recovered a large number of important manuscripts regarding the Ahom—Kings of Assam. These manuscripts, written in Assamese, are three or four centuries old and are beautifully illustrated, the illustrations showing not only the portraits of Kings but depicting ancient customs. One of these manuscripts is entitled "Hastividyamsharav." It is not a translation of that great work on "Elephants" in Sanskrit, which made the regions about Bhagalpur so famous in ancient India. It is an original work with illustrations describing various species of animals, their habits, characteristics, their usefulness, etc. The Ahom—Kings, when they became Hindus, were great patrons of learning, but their work was forgotten. These manuscripts give some information about these Kings.—(Ex.)

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA. s.s. "PERSIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, Dec. 10th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday, Dec. 14th, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Saturday, Dec. 12th, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before Jan. 8th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized. R. O. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1914

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY
the 9th December, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Woollen & Tweed Suit Lengths.

Also
A Quantity of Woollen Sweaters, Pants, Cardigan Vests, Motor Scarves, hose, etc., etc.

On view from Monday, the 7th December.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SAILING YACHT "GIVEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICES.

GARDEN FETE

organized by the

STUDENTS' UNION

will be held

in the Grounds of the University

on

SATURDAY, January 30th

from 3—7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
The Latest Improvements in Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examining. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,

34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street).
Telephone 62.

CONSIGNEES

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM NEW YORK and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF NORWICH,"

Captain McMillan, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 14th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show paper and Light Refreshments at EXHIBITION CAFE, Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

"ROLL UP, BOYS!"

Come and see the Fighting Spirit of the British Bulldogs.

GREAT BOXING TOURNAMENT

To be held at the CITY Hall, Hongkong, SATURDAY, 12th December, 1914.

Great Lightweight Contest—15 ROUNDS.

For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony

SAPPER RICHARDS v. SEAMAN PETHWICK.

R. E. Lightweight Champion of the Colony.

(Triumph) Challenger.

10 ROUND Contest For the Amateur Lightweight

Championship of the Colony

Signalman Lamb holder v. Seaman Simmonds challenger.

8 ROUNDS Middleweight Contest

Seaman Smith (Triumph) v. Private Colquitt (Tamar).

6 ROUNDS Featherweight Contest

Stoker Turner (Triumph) v. Private Buckley (Tamar).

6 ROUNDS Contest

Nigger Jackson Hongkong v. Kid Marriott Hongkong.

Referee: Commander Beckwith, R.N. Judge: Commander Blackwood, R.N.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S COMMENCE AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

Ringside \$5, Stalls \$3, Balcony \$2, Pit \$1

F. E. HALL—Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 8th December.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME

The Startling Drama

"JUDGMENT OF THE JUNGLE"

in 3 parts—4,000 feet long.

Thrilling from start to finish.

Also the

Thrilling Drama

in 2 parts

"AT THE MERCY OF THE WAVES"

MATINEES

Every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 5th December.

The great clever picture

"ROUND THE WORLD ON TWOPENCE"

in 5 Parts—Length 8,000 feet.

MR. BERT FLATT and Miss FLO BROOKS

Comedy Sketch Artists

Singers, Dancers and Musicians.

SEE THEM! SEE THEM!

NOTICES.

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL.

Because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.

IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide.

Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection"

and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

YORK BUILDINGS.



TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

BREWER & CO.

Pedder Street (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)

Telephone No. 696.

TUCK'S CHRISTMAS CARDS.

PRIVATE GREETING CARDS.

AUTOCGRAPH CARDS

IN BOXES.

LETT'S DIARIES

FOR

1915.

BEHIND THE PICTURE.

by M. McD. Bodkin, K. C. ... 1/75

THE LADY OF GROSVENOR PLACE.

by A. M. Miller of Society ... 1/75

THE BLACK PERIL.

by George Webb Hardy ... 1/75

THE COST OF WINGS.

by Richard Dehan ... 1/75

THE GORVISTON FAMILY.

by Mrs. Humphry Ward ... 1/75

THE GREATER LAW.

by Victoria Cross ... 1/75

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast, — Shiu	" 21
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 16
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do., — Sirloin, — Ngau Lau	" 23
" Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains, — " No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh, — Ngau Li	each 60
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head, — Ngau Tau	" 14
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	" 14
" Lump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet, — Ngau Kau	" 22
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	" 20
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	" 13
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-tai-tau-heuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop, — Young Poi Kwat	lb. 26
" Leg, — Young Poi	" 26
" Shoulder, — Young Shau	" 24
" Saddle	" 27
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains, — Chu No	per set 24
" Feet, — Chu Kau	lb. 14
" Fry, — Chu Chap	" 16
" Head, — Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart, — Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver, — Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork, Chop, — Chu Pak Kwat	" 26
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 26
" Leg, — Chu Pei	" 30
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet, — Young Tau Kau	set 60
" Heart, — Young Sam	each 8
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	" 12
" Liver, — Young Kon	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, to order, — Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton, — Shang Yeung Yau	" 27
" Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 10
" Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard, — Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks, — Ap	" 24
Doves, — Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 28
Geese, — Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap	" 25
Saife, — Sha Tsui	each 23
Turkeys, Cook, — Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
" Hen, — " Na	" 45

FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream, — Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp, — Li Yu	" 22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish, — Man Yu	" 16
Crabs, — Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	" 18
Dace, — Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish, — Tit To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, — Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa, — Shek Pan	" 33
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings, — Tso Pak	" 23
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap	" 23
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach, — Wu Yu	" 20
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	" 32
Mrillet, — Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters, — Shang Ho	" 24
Parrot Fish, — Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch, — Kan Lo	" 24
Pike, — Fa Pau Fong	" 18
Poice, — Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns, — Ming Ha	" 40
Ray, — Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish, — Shek Kiu Kung	" 18
Roach, — Chan Yu	" 12
Salmon, — Ma Yu	" 35
Shark, — Sha Yu	" 8
Skate, — Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps, — Ha	" 24
Snapper, — Lap Yu	" 32
Soles, — Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench, — Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot, — Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kenk Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds, — Rang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California), — Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chefoo), — Tin Chun Ping Kho	" 18
" Small, — Hoi Tong	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heng Chin lb.	" 8
" (brides), Macao, — San Heng Chin	" 8
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Fong Lat	" 8

肉食

Carambola, — Young To	10
Coconuts, — Ye To	each 12
G apes, — Po Tai Tze	lb. 30
Lemons, China, — Ling Mung	" 8
" America, — Kam Shan Liang Mung	" 12
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	" 80
" Fresh	" 80
Oranges, (Canton), — Shan-shing Tim Ching	lb. 10
" Sweet	" 10
Pears, (American), — Kiu San Shoo Lay	" 10
" (Canton), — Shu Li	" 10
Peanuts, — Fa Shang	" 10
Persimmons Large, — Hung Tsz	" 8
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Pun Ti Po Lo	each 10
" 2nd, — Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10
Plantain, — Tai Chiu	" 10
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	lb. 3
Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	" 15
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	" 15
Walnuts, — Hop To	lb. 15
" Green, — Sang Hop Tao	" 15
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 10

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 10
Chenck	" 10
Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moou Pin Tau	" 10
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hoi Pin	" 10
" Sprout, — Ah Chai	" 8
" Long, — Tau Kck	" 10
Beet Root, — Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash, — Fa Kwa	" 8
Briajals, Green, — Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red, — Hung Ke	" 6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), — Kai Tsoi	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tsoi	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kau Shun	lb. 8
Carrots, — Kam Shun	" 12
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tsoi	" 12
Chillies Dried, — Kon Lap Chiu	" 30
" Red, — Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green, — Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic, — Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung	" 6
" old, — Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce, — Young Shang Tsoi	" 1
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Musk Melon, Amer. — Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okros	lb. 12
Onions Bombay, — Young Chong Tau	" 8
" Green, — Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Parley, — Kan Tsi	lb. 8
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	" 3
" Japan, — Yut Fun Shu Tsai	" 3
" American, — Fa Ki Shu Tsai	" 8
" Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tsai	" 3
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 3
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	" 12
Sage, — Tse So	" 1
Shallots, — Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach, — Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes, — Ka Ke	" 8
Taro, — Wu Tau	" 6
Turnips, Punt, (Long), — Lo Pak	" 5
" English, — Young Lo Pak	" 5
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit as	" 4
" (American), — Ka san Chit K a	" 4
Water Cross, — Sai Yeung Tsoi	" 15
" Lily root, — Lin Ng u	" 6
Yams, — Ta Shu	" 6
" English, — Young Kan Choi	" 6
" Tau	" 6

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1935.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cleve. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scene outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer *Koenig*. Laize and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Ayrcourt and Cirey.

August 18.—Japan seal ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailoz. Announced that in seven days fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude

peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Forces of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German effort wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogus* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting at Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Oambria* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Casimeroa River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The *Czar* leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's line of communication on Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser *Oermoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in

France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. *Yarmouth* sinks the *Markomani* and captures the *Pontoporos* (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Iprea to the sea. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast. Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser *Waldeck*, Rouen, sink Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursue them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer *Crefeld* arrives at La Palmas with the crews of 23 steamers sunk by the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Bulger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russian advances to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser *Jemchug* and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships, Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser *Hermes* sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of \$200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. *Minerva* bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser *Yorck* strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jable Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey. Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser *Emden* caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. *Sydney* engagement ensues; *Emden* goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser *Koenigsberg* imprisoned in the Rapti River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers *Gcof Hope* and *Monmouth* must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

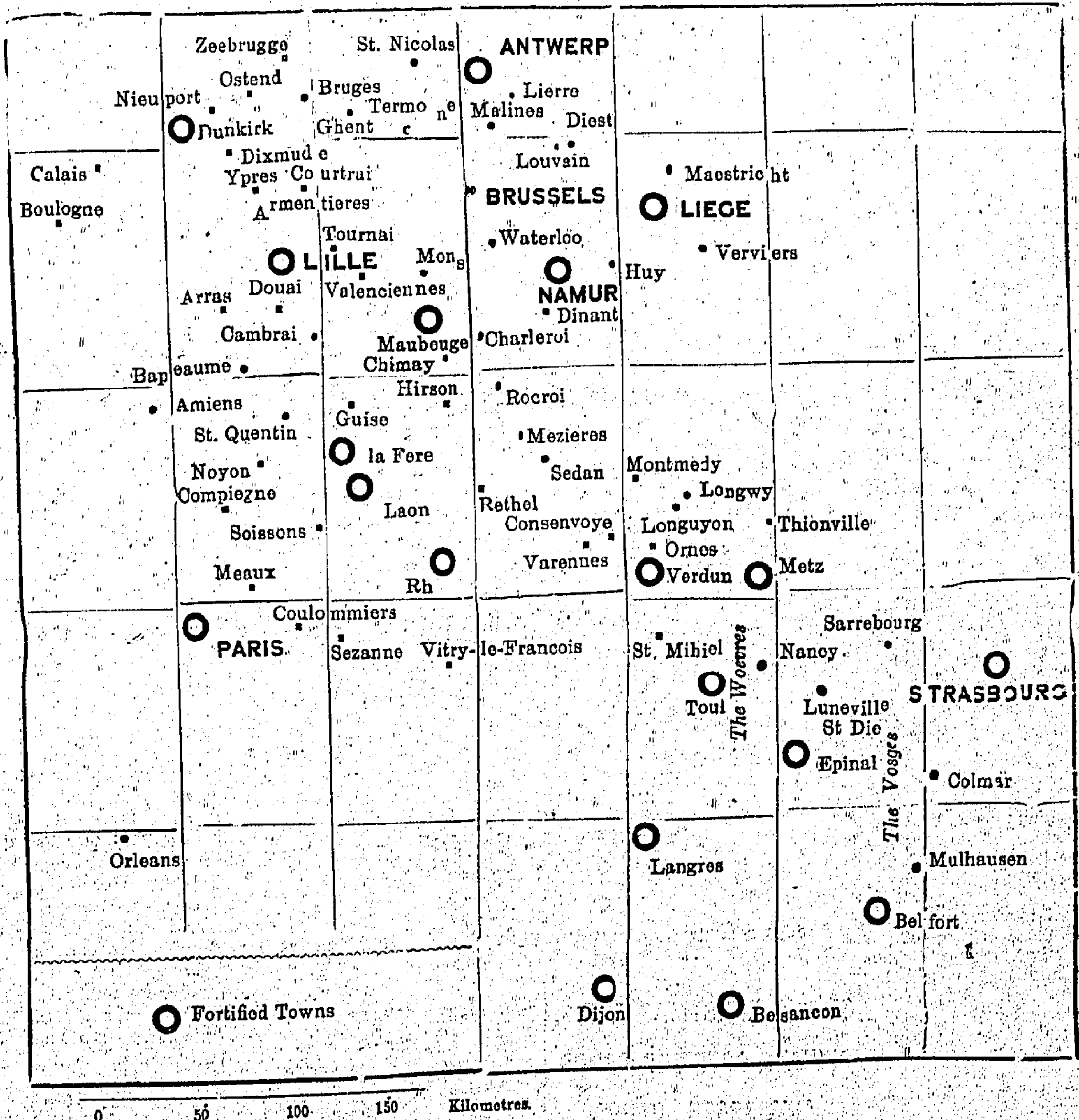
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies are progressing all along the line, particularly in the centre.

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Guard against Infectious Diseases.

There is no excuse for exposing one's health to unnecessary risks of infection. Everybody is liable, at any time, to catch from other people such diseases as Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Consumption, etc. It is, therefore, a duty to safeguard oneself and one's household—especially the children—by the regular daily use of Formamint Tablets, which destroy all germs in the mouth and throat, and thus afford safe protection against germ diseases.

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THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

These wholesome, palatable tablets—made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen—are also a genuine remedy for common germ ailments, such as Sore Throat, Mouth Troubles, Tainted Breath, etc.

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Signor Caruso,

the world's greatest tenor, writes:—"I have found Formamint very beneficial to the throat, and pleasant to the taste."

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Please send me the Free Booklet described above.

Name.....
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A 13-Year-Old Rescuer.

Donald Aldridge, a thirteen-year-old boy, was warmly commended by the Devonport magistrates last month for rescuing a young woman from drowning, when the woman was charged with attempted suicide. The boy was lying in bed on Wednesday morning when he heard shouts. Looking out of the window he saw the woman in the water. He ran out with only his shirt on, swam to the woman, and brought her ashore. The boy will be recommended for the Royal Humane Society's medal.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

Messrs. CLARK & CO., Opticians, beg to advise that owing to the withdrawal from the firm of one of the Manila Partners, all accounts due the firm that are over one month in arrears, i.e. contracted previous to 1st November, 1914, should be paid in before the 1st of January, 1915. All old accounts not so paid will be collected after that date by the firm's solicitors.
CLARK & CO.
Per H. O. Haynor, Managing Partner.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
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N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

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Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
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Branches: Antwerp, London, New York, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, etc.
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EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

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The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

NOTICE.

Messrs. Sang Lee & Co., Builders and Contractors, regret to inform their customers that one of their managing partners Mr. U Tin Sam (余田三), died on the 1st instant: the business will be carried on as usual by the continuing partners, who have authorised Mr. Lam Lau (林柳) and Mr. U Tsan (余添), each of them, to sign all letters and communications on behalf of the firm.

SANG LEE & CO.,
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WEEK DAYS.
1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon " 15 Min.
12.00 Noon to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 12.00 Midnight " 15 Min.
NIGHT CARS:
8.30 P.M. and 9.30 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
12.00 Mid. to 1.00 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS
7.45 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon " 15 Min.
12.00 Noon to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 12.00 Midnight " 15 Min.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS
Same as on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alameda Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
= \$15,000,000.
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman.
W. L. Patterson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months. 2½ per cent per annum.
For 6 months. 3½ per cent per annum.
For 12 months. 4 per cent per annum.

N. J. STABB Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000
Subscribed ".....1,125,000
Paid Up ".....562,500
Reserve Fund.....465,000

BANKERS:
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Malwa, New.....\$8,300 per p
Malwa, Old.....8,300
Patna, New.....9,325 per che
Patna, Old.....9,200
Benares, New.....9,050
Benares, Old.....8,825

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquor

EXCHANGE.

Selling	T/T Marks.....	Nom.
T/T.....1.936	Demand Germany.....	2.86
Demand.....1/9 11/16	T/T France.....	2.86
30 d/s.....1/9 3/4	Demand Paris.....	2.86
60 d/s.....1/9 13/16	On Haiphong.....	Nom.
4 m/s.....1/9 7/8	On Saigon.....	Nom.
T/T Shanghai.....78 1/2	On Bangkok.....	85 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight	Buying:	
T/T Singapore.....77 1/2	4 m/s. L/C.....	1.10 3/8
T/T Japan.....89 1/4	4 m/s. D/C.....	1.10 1/4
T/T India.....136 1/2	6 m/s. L/C.....	1.10 1/4
Demand India.....136 1/2	30 d/s. Sney & M.....	1.10 5/8
T/T Bombay.....136 1/2	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 46	
Demand Bombay.....136 1/2	4 m/s. Marks.....	Nom.
T/T Calcutta.....	4 m/s. France.....	2.37
Demand Calcutta.....136 1/2	6 m/s. do.....	2.42
Demand Manila.....8	Gold Leaf per tael.....	\$55.20
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 46 1/4	Sovereign.....	\$10.50
Demand, New York 44 3/8	Bar Silver, ready.....	23 1/4
T/T Java.....109 1/2	forward	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese...20 cts. pieces \$23 1/2
Chinese...10 " 12 1/2

Discount per \$100:
Hongkong, 20 cts. pieces \$18
Hongkong, 10 " 18 3/8

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

Share & Paid up Value.	Closing Price.	LAST DIVIDEND AND YIELD.
Hongkong & Shanghai \$125	\$750 83.	\$2.3/- at ex 1/10/13 equal to \$22.80 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Cantons \$50	\$325 b.	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913
North China \$5	\$142 n.	Final of 1 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Unions \$100	\$725 b.	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtszes \$250	\$200	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
China Fires \$20	\$148 b.	\$10 for 1912
Hongkong Fires \$50	\$380 b.	\$27 for 1912
China & Manilla \$25	\$7 n.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship \$50	\$30 s.	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Steamboats \$15	\$24 s.	Interim of 50 cts. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Indo-China (Preferred) \$5	\$55 n.	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred for year 1913
Indo-China (Deferred) \$5	\$55 n.	Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913 Coupon No. 22.
"Shell" Transports \$1	\$211 s.	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/13
"Star Ferry" \$10	\$43 n.	\$3 for 1912
China Sugars \$100	\$75 n.	\$3 for 1897
Luzon Sugars \$100	\$20 s.	Interim of 5% Coupon No. 3 account of year ending 30/6/14.
Chinese Engineering \$1	\$37/6 n.	1/- making 7/6 a/c 1913.
Tronchs \$1	\$24 n.	1/2 for 1909
Ranhs \$1	\$2 e.	\$3.50 for year 1913
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS \$50	\$54 s.	\$3 for 1913
Kowloon Wharfs \$50	\$75 s.	Tls. 5 for 1913
H.K. & W'poo Docks \$50	\$54 s.	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 91 n.	Tls. 6 29/210
Hongkong Wharfs T. 100	T. 94 n.	First year
Anglo French Lands T. 100	T. 94 n.	\$3.50 for 1 year ending 30/6/14
H'kong Central E'tes T. 100	\$100 n.	\$3.50 for 1 year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong Hotels \$50	\$125 n.	\$3.50 for 1 year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong Lands \$100	\$104	\$3.50 for 1 year ending 30/6/14
Humphreys Estates \$10	\$7 b.	50 cents for 1913
Kowloon Lands \$30	\$44 n.	\$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands T. 30	T. 92 n.	Interim of 5 p.c. for year ending 30/6/13 \$2.00 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
West Pointe \$50	\$71 n.	15 per cent for 1910
Manila M'pole Hotel P. 10	P. 8	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
Ewos COTTON MILLS. T. 50	Tls. 125	Tls. 6, bonus of Tls. 4 & extra bonus of Tls. 1 for year ending 30/6/14
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 73	n.	T. 12 for year ending 31/12/12
Laou Kung Mow Tls. 75	s.	Tls. 14 for year ending 30/11/13
Kung Yik Tls. 11	b.	50 cents 51.708
Hongkong Cottons \$10	\$71/4 s.	\$1.20 for 1913
China-Borneos \$12	\$10 b.	70 cents for 1913
Light and Powers \$10	\$4 d.	\$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14
Do. (Spec. shares) \$1	\$4 d.	40 cents for 1911
China Providents \$10	\$71/4 b.	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Dairy Farms \$6	\$35 s.	Interim of \$2 a/c 1914
Green Islands \$10	\$54 s.	\$2 for 1913
Hongkong Electric \$10	\$35 s.	Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913
Hongkong Ice \$25	\$175 b.	\$1 Interim a/c year ending 31.8.14
Hongkong Ropes \$10	\$25 n.	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Langkate g. 10	Tls. 32 b.	Final of 6d. making 7d. per share for 1913.
Morning Post \$25	\$29 n.	None
Peak Tramway \$10	\$10 s.	\$1.50 for 1910
Do. (new) \$1	90 cts. s.	
Hongkong Electric Trams \$5.30	s.	
Philippines \$10	\$5 s.	
H. Price & Co., Ltd. \$10	\$5 s.	
Societe des Pre-ferres \$50	\$20	
Pulperet paid up \$50	\$200	
Papeteries du Tonkin	Benefit	
Shanghai-Sumatra T. 20	T. 150	No dividend this year
Steam Laundry \$5	\$4 s.	35 cts. for year end'g 31.5.14
United Asbestos Co. Ltd. \$10	\$9 1/2 b.	20 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31/5/1912
Oriental Agency, Ltd. \$10	\$300	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31/12/1913
Union Waterboat \$10	\$18 n.	25 per cent. for year ending 31/7/11
Weismann, Ltd. \$10	\$30 n.	70 cents for 1913
Watson \$10	\$7 s.	50 cts. on old shares 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Ltd. \$7	s.	

Contracted to report on Dec. 8, 1914.
General brokers & Des Voeux Road Central, 54 Alameda Buildings.
The "Telegraph" does not hold itself responsible for any of the share quotations.

